

National Crime Victims' Rights Week | April 13-19, 2008

# Justice *for* VICTIMS

# Justice *for* ALL

Sponsored by: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE • OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS • OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK ■ APRIL 13-19 ■ 2008 ■ RESOURCE GUIDE



**U.S. Department of Justice**

Office of Justice Programs

*Office for Victims of Crime*

January 2008

*Washington, D.C. 20531*

Dear Colleague:

I am pleased to present the *2008 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*, developed in partnership with the National Center for Victims of Crime. The guide offers an invaluable set of resources to help you plan this year's observance of National Crime Victims' Week (NCVRW), April 13–19, 2008.

The 2008 NCVRW theme, "Justice for Victims. Justice for All.," evokes the highest American ideals, boldly stating that without justice to victims, there can be no justice for all. The theme affirms decades of effort to ensure rights, protections, and services for victims of crime. It reminds our nation how far victims' rights have come and how far we still have to go.

The Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, takes great pride in helping communities throughout the United States observe National Crime Victims' Rights Week. As we confront ever more complex challenges—violent crime in our major cities, gangs, terrorism, and evolving forms of financial crime—we remind the public that victims bear the brunt of crime. We also contend that because crime can strike anyone, victims' rights are everyone's rights.

In preparing for National Crime Victims' Rights Week, we celebrate and honor our colleagues who offer guidance, information, support, and encouragement to victims throughout the year. As we share with the nation the values that inspire our work, we thank you for your commitment and for the honor of serving with you. We look forward—through our joint efforts in 2008—to historic progress in achieving justice for victims and justice for all.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John W. Gillis".

John W. Gillis  
Director



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Mary Lou Leary

Dear Colleague:

The National Center for Victims of Crime is proud to present the *2008 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*, a product of our continued partnership with the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The 2008 Resource Guide offers you an extensive set of tools to engage your community in observing this year's National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

This year's theme, "Justice for Victims. Justice for All.," evokes the ideals that support our system of justice and inspire our nation's quest for equity. It declares that justice for all cannot be achieved without justice for victims of crime.

National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 13–19, 2008, serves to remind us that crime can strike anyone. Whether it's a drive-by shooting, a campus massacre, an act of terrorism, or a crippling identity theft, we are all vulnerable to crime. In this sense, victims' rights are everyone's rights. As we celebrate our successes, assess our progress, and prepare for our next set of challenges, we remember that justice for victims promotes justice for all.

As you prepare your National Crime Victims' Rights Week campaign—and other outreach efforts throughout the year—we invite you to take advantage of our National Center for Victims of Crime Web site, [www.ncvc.org](http://www.ncvc.org), and our National Crime Victim Helpline, 1-800-FYI-CALL, which offers direct advocacy, information on available programs and services for victims, and referrals to more than 16,000 organizations that serve crime victims throughout the United States.

We trust that the *2008 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* will inform, inspire, and advance your preparations, and we are honored by this opportunity to support our colleagues' great work.

Sincerely,

Mary Lou Leary



# Justice for VICTIMS Justice for ALL

## 2008 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide

- Dates:** Sunday, April 13 - Saturday, April 19, 2008
- Theme:** "Justice for Victims. Justice for All."
- Theme Colors:** Blue Violet (Pantone 273C) and Olive Green (Pantone 575C)
- Fonts:** Verdana, Bernhard Modern, and ITC Officina Sans

### Resource Guide Contents

- **Section 1:** Resource Guide Overview
- **Section 2:** Maximizing Communication and Awareness
- **Section 3:** Camera-Ready Artwork
- **Section 4:** Working with the Media
- **Section 5:** Landmarks in Victims' Rights and Services
- **Section 6:** Statistical Overviews and Resources
- **CD-ROM:** All camera-ready artwork provided in black-and-white and in color (**new this year!**) and in three electronic formats (JPEG, PDF, and Quark/including fonts)
- **Theme DVD:** 5-minute DVD with the theme "Justice for Victims. Justice for All.," along with a 30-second television public service announcement (**new this year!**)

- Identify other uses for the NCVRW Resource Guide, including victim-related observances planned throughout 2008 (see "Commemorative Calendar" in Section 2).

### Special Announcements

- The Sixth Annual National Candlelight Observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week (sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime in Washington, DC) is scheduled for Thursday, April 10, 2008.
- The Attorney General's National Crime Victims' Rights Week Awards Ceremony (sponsored by the Department of Justice and coordinated by the Office for Victims of Crime in Washington, DC) is scheduled for Friday, April 11, 2008.

(For more information about these two special events, including times and locations, visit [www.ovc.gov/ncvrw](http://www.ovc.gov/ncvrw).)

### Quick Planning Tips

- Review all the contents of the Resource Guide before moving forward.
- Establish a planning committee to help share the workload and tap into even more ideas.
- Develop a timetable detailing all activities and assignments leading up to your event(s).
- Decide what Resource Guide camera-ready materials you want to use and what other materials you might need to develop.
- Develop a current list of local and state media and key reporters and producers.

**The complete 2008 NCVRW Resource Guide can be accessed in electronic format at [www.ovc.gov/ncvrw/2008/welcome.html](http://www.ovc.gov/ncvrw/2008/welcome.html). ■**



# Justice for VICTIMS Justice for ALL

## *Justice for Victims. Justice for All.*

### Introduction

The National Center for Victims of Crime and the Office of Justice Program's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) at the U.S. Department of Justice are proud to once again bring you the *National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*. Full of useful tools to enhance your outreach efforts, the *2008 NCVRW Resource Guide* helps unite public awareness campaigns across the country during this year's National Crime Victims' Rights Week, scheduled for **April 13-19, 2008**.

Since 1981, National Crime Victims' Rights Week has been set aside as a time of national remembrance—a time to build public awareness about challenges crime victims face and to celebrate the hard-won progress in victims' rights and services. We hope you find these materials helpful as you endeavor to advance the goals of National Crime Victims' Rights Week this spring and throughout the year.

### 2008 NCVRW Theme and Theme Colors

The 2008 NCVRW theme, "Justice for Victims. Justice for All.," echoes the Pledge of Allegiance, recited every day in public schools throughout the United States. The theme underscores the deeply held value of "justice for all" that underpins our system of justice and drives the quest to ensure basic rights for all Americans. It asserts that securing this justice for victims, who still are too often denied basic rights and services, helps ensure justice for all—that a country that recognizes and responds to the significant impact of crime on victims is more fair, equitable, and just to its broader citizenry.

Materials in the *2008 NCVRW Resource Guide* incorporate this year's theme colors of blue violet (Pantone #273C) and olive green (Pantone #575C).

### NCVRW Kickoff Events

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) will commence National Crime Victims' Rights Week with the Sixth Annual National Candlelight Observance on Thursday, April 10, 2008, in Washington, DC. DOJ's National Awards Ceremony, which honors individuals and programs for innovations and outstanding achievements, will be held on Friday, April 11, 2008, in Washington, DC. For times, locations, and other event details, visit [www.ovc.gov/ncvrw](http://www.ovc.gov/ncvrw).

### NCVRW Planning Tips

Follow these suggestions to enhance your 2008 NCVRW planning and maximize the impact of your efforts:

- Review each section of the Resource Guide before executing any plans. Decide which materials would be most helpful toward achieving your outreach goals.
- Establish an NCVRW Planning Committee to help brainstorm activities and share the workload. Committee members could include crime victims, survivors, victim service providers, or health professionals; leaders of civic organizations, universities, parent-teacher associations, or student organizations; or members of criminal and juvenile justice agencies, ecumenical congregations, local businesses, the service industry, or the news media. Encourage diversity and collaboration with underserved populations.

# Resource Guide Overview

- Exchange contact information, including e-mail addresses, to facilitate ongoing communication among committee members.
- Create or update mailing lists for event invitations and other materials.
- Draft a timetable that includes committee meetings, tasks, deadlines, and areas of responsibility.
- Develop a contact sheet of local media outlets to notify when you schedule special events (see “Section 4: Working with the Media”).
- Coordinate planning for 2008 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week with other awareness and prevention campaigns held during April, including National Child Abuse Prevention Month, National Sexual Assault Awareness Month, National Volunteer Week, and National Youth Service Days.

## 2008 NCVRW Resource Guide Contents

### Section 1: Overview of the Resource Guide

### Section 2: Maximizing Communication and Awareness

- Commemorative Calendar
- Notable Quotables
- Sample Proclamation
- Sample Speech
- Extend Your Reach through Partnerships
- Ideas for Special Events

### Section 3: Camera-Ready Artwork

- 2008 NCVRW Black-and-White Poster (11” x 17”)
- Logos, Buttons, and Magnets
- Bookmarks
- Ribbon Cards
- Name Tags and Table Card
- 2008 NCVRW Letterhead
- Certificate of Appreciation
- Information and Referrals Contact List
- Crime Clock (in English and Spanish)
- Three Public Awareness Posters in English
- Three Public Awareness Posters in Spanish

### Section 4: Working with the Media

- Sample News Release
- Sample Public Service Announcements
- Sample Opinion/Editorial Columns

### Section 5: Landmarks in Victims’ Rights and Services

Crime Victims’ Rights in America: An Historical Overview

### Section 6: Statistical Overviews and Resources

- Statistical Overviews (one-page summaries of the most current crime statistics)
  - > Overview of Crime Victimization in the United States
  - > Campus Crime
  - > Child Victimization
  - > Cost of Crime and Victimization
  - > Disabilities and Victimization
  - > Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Victimization
  - > Drunk and Drugged Driving
  - > Elder Victimization
  - > Hate and Bias Crime Victimization
  - > Homicide
  - > Human Trafficking
  - > Identity Theft and Financial Crime
  - > Internet Victimization
  - > Mental Health Consequences of Crime
  - > School Crime and Victimization
  - > Sexual Violence
  - > Stalking
  - > Substance Abuse and Crime Victimization
  - > Teen Victimization
  - > Terrorism
  - > Workplace Violence
- Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services
- NCVRW Resource Guide Partners
- Resource Guide Evaluation Form

## CD-ROM of the 2008 NCVRW Resource Guide

The enclosed CD-ROM (inserted into folder pocket) features all camera-ready artwork included in the *2008 NCVRW Resource Guide*. The CD will allow you to incorporate the artwork into other materials you may develop and to add local contact information in the spaces provided.

**New!** For the first time, this year's CD-ROM contains digital color images in readily accessible formats. This exciting development enables anyone with a computer and a color printer to print the 2008 theme products in color with ease.

The camera-ready artwork is provided in three formats:

**1. QuarkXpress® 6.0** files, including the fonts and images required to correctly open and print the artwork. To view these files, the user must have QuarkXPress for MacIntosh, version 6.0 or higher.

**2. JPEG files** available in both **black and white** and **color**. These individual images may be placed in graphics programs, in various word processing programs, and on Web sites.

**3. PDF files in black and white and color** that can be opened with Adobe Acrobat Reader, available for free download at [www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html](http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html). A full copy of Adobe Acrobat is needed to add text to the PDF artwork. Full copies may be purchased at [www.adobe.com/products/acrobat](http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat).

These three formats can help simplify replication of Resource Guide materials and make it easier to incorporate this year's artwork into any digital or hard-copy piece, including event flyers, slideshow presentations, television broadcasts, public service announcements, and print advertisements.

The entire contents of the *2008 NCVRW Resource Guide* can be accessed in electronic format at [www.ovc.gov/ncvrw/2008/welcome.html](http://www.ovc.gov/ncvrw/2008/welcome.html).

## Introductory Theme DVD

The 5-minute introductory theme DVD (inserted into pocket folder) is a wonderful public awareness tool and a tribute to crime victims and the advocates and public servants who work with them. Use the DVD to open ceremonies and luncheons, kick off your public awareness and education events, or inspire local media to cover NCVRW events and topics. **New!** This year's DVD also includes a 30-second television public service announcement, ready to air on local channels, with room for your contact information.

## 2008 NCVRW Theme Poster

This year's full-size (22" x 28") poster, declaring the 2008 NCVRW theme, "Justice for Victims. Justice for All.," invokes a sense of community and commitment with its dignified design and provides an elegant backdrop to any 2008 NCVRW event. This year's artwork features individual and group

"pledge" images that inspire and serve as a powerful reminder that until we achieve *justice for victims*, we cannot attain *justice for all*. Proudly display this poster in your agency or office, at local community centers, or in any public gathering space.

If you automatically received this Resource Guide in the mail, you will also receive one copy of the theme poster in a separate mailing tube. A limited number of additional copies of the poster can be purchased for a small shipping fee by visiting the OVC Resource Center at [www.ncjrs.gov](http://www.ncjrs.gov), clicking on the Publications/Products tab, and requesting Order Number PS000019. Other NCVRW resources are available online at [www.ovc.gov/ncvrw](http://www.ovc.gov/ncvrw). ■

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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This project would not have been possible without the support of Acting Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs Cybele K. Daley, Director of the Office for Victims of Crime John Gillis, and staff from the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice: Joye Frost, Pamela Leupen, Joy Davis, Sharnese Diggs, John Harpe, Kerrie Kang, Olivia Schramm, and Mary Birdwell.

## National Center for Victims of Crime

### Team Members

Mary Gleason Rappaport, *Project Director*  
Kristi Rocap, *Publications Coordinator*  
Elizabeth Joyce, *Senior Writer*  
Jack Fleming, *Project Assistant*  
Susan Howley, *Senior Project Advisor*  
Ilse Knecht, *Project Specialist*

### Contributors

JEB Design, Inc., Arnold, MD  
202design, Washington, DC  
Video/Action, Inc., Washington, DC  
UNICOR and Progress Printing

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# Justice for VICTIMS

# Justice for ALL

National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVWRW) is an annual observance to bring the victim assistance community together to raise public awareness about victims' rights, protections, and services. This year's theme "Justice for Victims. Justice for All.," summons the nation to make justice for all victims a national priority. Our task is to convince our fellow Americans to join us in achieving this goal. The *2008 NCVRW Resource Guide* offers useful tools to share National Crime Victims' Rights Week messages with the widest possible audience.

The Maximizing Communication and Awareness section helps communities plan activities, visual displays, and public statements to increase the impact of their National Crime Victims' Rights Week observances. These resources can help you prepare speeches, proclamations, and events that show why justice for victims advances the national ideal of justice for all.

## Commemorative Calendar

Our nation, states, and communities observe many annual events that focus on specific crimes (e.g., domestic violence, sexual assault), honor law enforcement agencies (e.g., National Police Week, National Correctional Officers' Week), or promote public service (e.g., National Youth Service Days, National Mentoring Month). The commemorative calendar lists the dates of many of these observances, as well as contact information for the primary sponsor of each event. This calendar can simplify your planning and suggest potential partners for National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

**OVC Events Calendar.** The Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice offers an excellent, constantly updated calendar to help victims, victim service providers, allied professionals, and other interested individuals plan, promote, and locate events of interest to the victim services community in your area. Organizations are welcome to include national, state, and local victim-related

events on the calendar, and provide links to additional information. You can browse the listings and search for and add information about your own conferences, meetings, training sessions, ceremonies, or other upcoming events. (Access the calendar by visiting <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovccalendar>.)

## Notable Quotables

This section lists famous quotations that you can use in speeches, statements, and outreach materials to place this year's theme, "Justice for Victims. Justice for All.," in historical and cultural context. The words of famous thinkers can anchor and deepen your thinking about the concept of justice for all. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s famous "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere," for example, eloquently captures the meaning and significance of the 2008 theme—offering a powerful springboard for any statement on National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

## Sample Proclamation

National Crime Victims' Rights Week ceremonies often include proclamations from public officials—governors, mayors, or county council chairpersons—recognizing the human impact of crime and committing their jurisdictions to raise awareness of victims' rights and needs during that week. Officials often hold public signings of these proclamations and invite sponsoring agencies and local media to attend the event. To request formal proclamations, contact your government officials' offices **at least one month in advance**, and plan to feature the proclamations in your promotional literature and events.

## Sample Speech

National Crime Victims' Rights Week is an opportunity to educate your community about victims' issues. Many ceremonies, conferences, training sessions, and observances call for speeches and statements that explore the year's theme and

# Maximizing Communication and Awareness

explain victims' needs. This year's versatile theme, "Justice for Victims. Justice for All.," reminds our nation that victims' concerns affect everyone because we are all vulnerable to crime. Appeal to your audience—students; church organizations; the Rotary, Lions, or Kiwanis Clubs; the League of Women Voters; or local businesses and hospitals—by choosing issues that directly affect them. A downtown civic organization might want to hear about homicides and witness intimidation, for example, and the local chamber of commerce about identity theft. You can start with a story about an actual or fictionalized victim with whom your audience might identify. Use your speech to describe the problem and propose some realistic steps your community might take to help solve it. Adapt the sample speech to engage your listeners in seeking *justice for victims* and *justice for all*.

## Extend Your Reach through Partnerships

Partnerships allow both large and small organizations to expand their resources and their outreach for National Crime Victims' Rights Week. By working with professionals in allied fields, corporations and businesses, schools, civic organizations, public agencies, and faith communities, you can plan, advertise, and maximize the impact of your observance. Once your organization decides to participate in the week's events, identify potential partners, contact them right away, and explore ways to cosponsor the best National Crime Victims' Rights Week your community has ever observed.

## Ideas for Special Events

Communities adopt unique strategies—through media outreach, ceremonies,

arts and crafts, festivals and outings, contests, displays, or athletic events—to observe National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Each year, the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, offers Community Awareness Project grants to encourage and support such creativity. Last year, through a cooperative agreement with the National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators (NAVAA), OVC competitively

selected 64 public agencies, nonprofit programs, community-based victim service organizations, faith-based organizations, and community coalitions to receive these grants. You can visit NAVAA's Web site (<http://cap.navaa.org>) for ideas on how these communities planned their National Crime Victims' Rights Week events. Some of these ideas appear among the more than 30 special-event ideas featured in this Resource Guide. ■

## Tips for Using the Theme DVD

Take a moment to review the DVD accompanying this year's Resource Guide. It includes two high-quality videos—a 5-minute feature and a 30-second television public service announcement (PSA)—that you can use in special-event and media outreach activities.

### Ideas for using the Theme DVD:

- Use the 5-minute video to open a news conference on victims' rights.
- Incorporate the video into activities you are already planning for National Crime Victims' Rights Week. (It's a powerful way to begin a candlelight vigil, panel discussion, or reception at your facility.)
- Create your own public awareness event around a special screening of the video.
- Encourage allied professionals to show the video at staff meetings and board retreats.
- Encourage faith-based organizations to use the video in their social justice outreach work.
- Share the video with local media as a catalyst to encourage coverage of events during National Crime Victims' Rights Week. (Let your broadcasting friends know they are welcome to use clips of the longer video in their features.)
- Send the PSA to local TV stations to promote the week or your own events. Space is included at the end of the PSA to add local contact information; many stations will add this additional information for you (See script on page 5 in Section 4: Working with the Media.)

### Tips for holding your own screening:

- Choose a location where your audience will be comfortable watching the video. It should be quiet and dark, with seating if possible.
- You will need a DVD player, good speakers, and a large monitor or screen to properly show the video at an event. If you do not have your own equipment, you can rent these items from a professional audiovisual company. You can also choose a location with an in-house system. (Many hotels, schools, libraries, and conference facilities provide this service.)

# 2008 COMMEMORATIVE CALENDAR

The most effective outreach efforts are those that continue beyond a single day, week, or month. Fortunately, as this commemorative calendar shows, opportunities abound throughout the year to educate your community about the impact of crime and the ongoing need to help victims rebuild their lives.

## **JANUARY**

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### **CRIME STOPPERS MONTH**

Crime Stoppers International  
800-850-7574  
[www.c-s-i.org](http://www.c-s-i.org)

### **NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH**

MENTOR  
703-224-2200  
[www.mentoring.org](http://www.mentoring.org)

### **NATIONAL STALKING AWARENESS MONTH**

National Center for Victims of Crime  
Stalking Resource Center  
202-467-8700  
[www.ncvc.org/src](http://www.ncvc.org/src)

## **FEBRUARY**

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### **NATIONAL TEEN DATING VIOLENCE AWARENESS WEEK**

**February 4-8, 2008**  
Texas Advocacy Project, Teen Justice Initiative  
512-225-9579  
[www.texasadvocacyproject.org](http://www.texasadvocacyproject.org)

## **MARCH**

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### **NATIONAL YOUTH VIOLENCE PREVENTION WEEK**

**March 31-April 4, 2008**  
National Association of Students Against Violence Everywhere (SAVE) and GuidanceChannel.com  
800-999-6884 ext. 3037  
[www.violencepreventionweek.org](http://www.violencepreventionweek.org)

## **APRIL**

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### **NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH**

Prevent Child Abuse America  
312-663-3520  
[www.preventchildabuse.org](http://www.preventchildabuse.org)

### **NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS MONTH**

National Sexual Violence Resource Center  
717-909-0710, 717-909-0715 (TTY)  
[www.nsvrc.org](http://www.nsvrc.org)

### **NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK**

**April 13-19, 2008**  
U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime  
800-851-3420  
[www.ovc.gov/ncvrw](http://www.ovc.gov/ncvrw)

### **NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE DAYS**

**April 25-27, 2008**  
Youth Service America  
202-296-2992  
[www.ysa.org](http://www.ysa.org)

## **MAY**

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### **OLDER AMERICANS' MONTH**

Administration on Aging, Department of Health and Human Services  
800-877-8339  
[www.aoa.gov](http://www.aoa.gov)

### **NATIONAL LAW DAY**

**May 1, 2008**  
American Bar Association  
312-988-5000  
[www.abanet.org](http://www.abanet.org)

### **NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES' WEEK**

**May 4-10, 2008**  
American Correctional Association  
800-222-5646  
[www.aca.org](http://www.aca.org)

### **NATIONAL POLICE WEEK**

**May 11-17, 2008**  
Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc.  
573-346-4911  
[www.nationalcops.org](http://www.nationalcops.org)

### **NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL DAY**

**May 15, 2008**  
Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc.  
573-346-4911  
[www.nationalcops.org](http://www.nationalcops.org)

### **NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S DAY**

**May 25, 2008**  
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children  
800-843-5678  
[www.missingkids.com](http://www.missingkids.com)

## **JULY**

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### **NATIONAL PROBATION, PAROLE, AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISION WEEK**

**July 13-19, 2008**  
American Probation and Parole Association  
859-244-8203  
[www.appa-net.org](http://www.appa-net.org)

# 2008 COMMEMORATIVE CALENDAR

## AUGUST

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### **NATIONAL NIGHT OUT**

**August 5, 2008**

National Association of Town Watch

800-NITE-OUT

[www.nationaltownwatch.org](http://www.nationaltownwatch.org)

## SEPTEMBER

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### **NATIONAL CAMPUS SAFETY AWARENESS MONTH**

Security On Campus, Inc.

888-251-7959

[www.securityoncampus.org](http://www.securityoncampus.org)

### **NATIONAL YOUTH COURT MONTH**

National Association of Youth Courts

410-528-0143

[www.youthcourt.net](http://www.youthcourt.net)

### **NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION WEEK**

**September 7-13, 2008**

American Association of Suicidology

202-237-2280

[www.suicidology.org](http://www.suicidology.org)

### **NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR MURDER VICTIMS**

**September 25, 2008**

National Organization of Parents

Of Murdered Children, Inc.

888-818-POMC

[www.pomc.org](http://www.pomc.org)

## OCTOBER

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### **NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION MONTH**

National Crime Prevention Council

202-466-6272

[www.ncpc.org](http://www.ncpc.org)

### **NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH**

National Coalition Against

Domestic Violence

303-839-1852

[www.ncadv.org](http://www.ncadv.org)

### **WEEK WITHOUT VIOLENCE**

**October 12-18, 2008**

YWCA of the USA

202-467-0801

[www.kintera.org/htmlcontent.asp?cid=](http://www.kintera.org/htmlcontent.asp?cid=61781)

61781

### **AMERICA'S SAFE SCHOOLS WEEK**

**October 19-25, 2008**

National School Safety Center

805-373-9977

[www.nssc1.org](http://www.nssc1.org)

### **NATIONAL BULLYING PREVENTION AND AWARENESS WEEK**

**October 19-25, 2008**

PACER Center, National Coalition

for Parent Involvement in Education,

National Education Association,

and National PTA

952-838-9000, 952-838-0190 (TTY)

[www.pacerkidsagainstbullying.org](http://www.pacerkidsagainstbullying.org)

## NOVEMBER

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### **MADD, TIE ONE ON FOR SAFETY**

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

800-GET-MADD

[www.madd.org](http://www.madd.org)

## DECEMBER

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### **NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING PREVENTION MONTH**

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

800-GET-MADD

[www.madd.org](http://www.madd.org)



## NOTABLE QUOTABLES

“Justice for Victims. Justice for All.” serves to remind us that this country’s founding principle of *liberty and justice for all* cannot be fully realized until our nation ensures justice for each and every victim of crime. The following quotations can inspire us to continue the noble fight for rights, protections, and resources that help victims achieve justice and rebuild their lives. These quotations, drawn from a wide array of great thinkers and leaders, can be integrated into speeches, announcements, news releases, and other outreach efforts during National Crime Victims’ Rights Week and throughout the year.

“We must remember that a right lost to one is lost to all.”

*William Reece Smith, Jr. (1925 – )*

“Justice is truth in action.”

*Benjamin Disraeli (1804 – 1881)*

“All the great things are simple, and many can be expressed in a single word: freedom; justice; honor; duty; mercy; hope.”

*Winston Churchill (1874 – 1965)*

“Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly.”

*Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929 – 1968)*

“It is reasonable that everyone who asks justice should do justice.”

*Thomas Jefferson (1743 – 1826)*

“To do injustice is the greatest of all evils.”

*Plato (427 – 347 BC)*

“As long as justice and injustice have not terminated their ever renewing fight for ascendancy in the affairs of mankind, human beings must be willing, when need is, to do battle for the one against the other.”

*John Stuart Mill (1806 – 1873)*

“Truth is the summit of being; justice is the application of it to affairs.”

*Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803 – 1882)*

“The mighty Oak was once a little nut that stood its ground.”

*Anonymous*

“Fairness is what justice really is.”

*Potter Stewart (1915 – 1985)*

“The only stable state is the one in which all men are equal before the law.”

*Aristotle (384 BC – 322 BC)*

“All who have accomplished great things have had a great aim, have fixed their gaze on a goal which was high, one which sometimes seemed impossible.”

*Orison Swett Marden (1850 – 1924)*

“If we are facing in the right direction, all we have to do is keep on walking.”

*Buddhist Saying*

“Dream no small dreams for they have no power to move the hearts of men.”

*Goethe (1749 – 1832)*

“Any time we deny any citizen the full exercise of his constitutional rights, we are weakening our own claim to them.”

*Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890 – 1969)*

“In giving rights to others which belong to them, we give rights to ourselves and to our country.”

*John Fitzgerald Kennedy (1917 – 1963)*

## NOTABLE QUOTABLES

“The public good is in nothing more essentially interested than in the protection of every individual’s private rights.”

*William Blackstone (1723 – 1780)*

“What is true of every member of the society, individually, is true of them all collectively; since the rights of the whole can be no more than the sum of the rights of the individuals.”

*Thomas Jefferson (1743 – 1826)*

“The freedom of each individual can only be the freedom of all.”

*Friedrich Durrenmatt (1921 – 1990)*

“Of all the tasks of government, the most basic is to protect its citizens from violence.”

*John Foster Dulles (1888 – 1959)*

“We don’t accomplish anything in this world alone... and whatever happens is the result of the whole tapestry of one’s life and all the weavings of individual threads from one to another that creates something.”

*Sandra Day O’Connor (1930 – )*

“I have learned this at least by my experiment: that if one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams, and endeavors to live the life which he has imagined, he will meet with a success unexpected in common hours.”

*Henry David Thoreau (1817 – 1862)*

“The longest journey starts with a single step.”

*Lao Tse (6th Century BC)*



National Crime Victims' Rights Week

April 13 – 19, 2008

- Whereas,** 23 million Americans are victims of crime each year, and of those, 5.2 million are victims of violent crime;<sup>1</sup> and
- Whereas,** a just society acknowledges crime's impact on individuals, families, and communities by ensuring that rights, resources, and services are available to help rebuild lives;
- Whereas,** victims' rights are a critical component of the promise of "justice for all," the foundation for our system of justice in America;
- Whereas,** although our nation has steadily expanded rights, protections, and services for victims of crime, too many victims are still not able to realize the hope and promise of these gains;
- Whereas,** we must do better to ensure services are available for underserved segments of our population, including crime victims with disabilities, victims with mental illness, victims who are teenagers, victims who are elderly, victims in rural areas, and victims in communities of color; and
- Whereas,** observing victims' rights and treating victims with dignity and respect serves the public interest by engaging victims in the justice system, inspiring respect for public authorities, and promoting confidence in public safety; and
- Whereas,** America recognizes that we make our homes, neighborhoods, and communities safer and stronger by serving victims of crime and ensuring justice for all; and
- Whereas,** Our nation must strive to protect, expand, and observe crime victims' rights so that there truly is *justice for victims* and *justice for all*; and
- Whereas,** National Crime Victims' Rights Week—April 13-19, 2008—provides an opportunity for us to strive to reach the goal of justice for all by ensuring that all victims are afforded their legal rights and provided with assistance as they face the financial, physical, and psychological impact of crime; and
- Whereas,** [Your Organization] is joining forces with victim service programs, criminal justice officials, and concerned citizens throughout [Your City/County/Parish/State/Tribe] and America to raise awareness about victims' rights and observe the 28<sup>th</sup> National Crime Victims' Rights Week;

Now, therefore, I, \_\_\_\_\_, as [Governor/County Executive/Mayor, etc.] of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby proclaim the week of April 13-19, 2008, as

**National Crime Victims' Rights Week**

And reaffirm this [City/County/Parish/State/Tribe's] commitment to respect and enforce victims' rights and address their needs during *National Crime Victims' Rights Week* and throughout the year; and

Express our appreciation for those victims and crime survivors who have turned personal tragedy into a motivating force to improve our response to victims of crime and build a more just community.

\_\_\_\_\_ (signature)

\_\_\_\_\_ (date)

<sup>1</sup>Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed October 15, 2007).

# SAMPLE SPEECH

## Justice for Victims Advances Justice for All

Imagine that your sister has been murdered. While walking home from work one evening, she was robbed, shot, and left to bleed to death. Although the police arrested her murderer, you received no notice about the arraignment, continuances, or other critical events in the case. The defendant was charged with first-degree murder but then—as the case entered its third year—allowed to plead guilty to a lesser charge. Your family was not allowed to deliver an impact statement at the sentencing. Then, while the convicted killer was serving his 15-year sentence, you received no notifications when he was up for parole. How would you feel?

Until the past few decades, victims of crime and their families regularly endured such disappointments and injustices. Then in 1982, President Ronald Reagan established the Presidential Task Force on Victims of Crime, which held hearings throughout the nation and recommended better protections for victims' rights. Every state and the federal government has established statutory rights for victims, and to date, 33 states have amended their constitutions to protect those rights. Now the Justice for All Act, passed by Congress in 2004, grants victims new rights in federal proceedings and the legal standing to have those rights enforced. This landmark legislation culminates more than two decades of progress for victims of crime.

Yet despite these advances, victims still face significant hurdles to attaining real justice. Victims are often not treated with respect by prosecutors and judges; they are not notified about key deliberations in their criminal case; they fail to access the victim compensation to which they are entitled; and they continue to struggle without services that will help

them recover from the trauma of crime. National Crime Victims' Rights Week challenges us to ask what justice means to victims and how we can move closer to achieving the ideal of justice for all.

What justice means to victims is both complex and varied, but most victims of crime express the same priorities. They want to be safe and made whole. They want their physical and emotional wounds healed and their property restored. They want offenders held accountable for their crimes, and they want to take part in the process that holds them responsible. They want their communities to stand respectfully behind them as they strive to rebuild their lives.

### **What steps can our nation take to meet these needs?**

First, we can acknowledge that crime affects everyone. As the September 11 terrorist attacks, the Virginia Tech massacre, and the 23 million crimes committed each year remind us, crime can strike anyone.<sup>1</sup> The impact of crime—such as drive-by shootings, domestic violence, or even identity theft—leaves families, friends, coworkers, neighbors, and entire communities less secure. In addition to the human impact of crime, the financial cost of crime is staggering. In 2005, the total economic loss to victims was \$1.4 billion for violent crime and \$15.6 billion for property crime.<sup>2</sup> The annual cost of identity theft in 2003 was \$5 billion.<sup>3</sup> In addition to these costs, the cost of crime to society—for law enforcement, prosecution, and corrections; lost wages and productivity; and increased insurance costs—is incalculable. These facts show why justice for victims should concern everyone.

Second, we can recognize that victims' rights promote

<sup>1</sup>Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed October 9, 2007).

<sup>2</sup>Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2005: Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), Table 82, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus05.pdf>, (accessed September 14, 2007).

<sup>3</sup>Synovate, "Federal Trade Commission—Identity Theft Survey Report," (September 2003), 6-7, [http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft/pdf/synovate\\_report.pdf](http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft/pdf/synovate_report.pdf), (accessed October 10, 2007).

justice—both for victims and the community. In states where legal protections for victims are strong, victims are more likely to know their rights, participate in the criminal justice system, view criminal justice officials favorably, and express more overall satisfaction with the system.<sup>4</sup> Jurisdictions that honor victims’ rights—to a speedy trial, for example—reduce the risk of witness intimidation and promote a swift and sure response to crime. Authorities that notify victims of changes in the status of their offenders promote victim safety, help prevent further crime, and encourage victims to stay involved in the case. Courts that order restitution to victims and enforce these orders hold offenders accountable to the victim and society. Honoring victims’ rights, then, serves both victims and the public interest.

Finally, we can serve victims more effectively. Those harmed by crime need help to understand their rights, negotiate the criminal justice system, and access needed services. Many jurisdictions have found innovative, victim-centered approaches to support victims and combat crime. The comprehensive, integrated, interagency programs set up throughout the country to reduce domestic violence are just one example of such promising approaches.

*[SUGGESTION: Substitute an example from your community in place of the following two paragraphs.]*

A recent case from a county outside Washington, DC, shows how such programs work. An interagency team of professionals from law enforcement and social service agencies in Montgomery County, Maryland, called ALERT (Assessment Lethality Emergency Responce Team), meets every week to review all protection order filings and determine the best way to support the victims and expedite the cases. In one case, for example, the team reviewed a protection order request from a woman whose husband had hit her

in the head with a rock and threatened to kill her and their children. While the victim sought only a protection order, the team recognized that she might be in more serious danger than she realized.

The victim advocate from the sheriff’s office met with the victim to explain that her husband had committed a crime and to ask if she wanted to file criminal charges. The victim then reported the crime to the police, who investigated and charged the husband with attempted murder. The child welfare department petitioned the court to remove the children from the father’s custody and prevent visitation. The prosecutor worked with the police in collecting evidence, and the Department of Health and Human Services helped the victim relocate to a shelter until the husband was arrested. The Department of Corrections pretrial staff monitored the husband, who had a series of mental health problems, to ensure that he received psychiatric services. When the defendant was sent to a psychiatric hospital for evaluation and escaped, the victim was notified and the defendant was recaptured. At last report, the defendant was awaiting trial, and the victim and her children were safe and doing well.

Such approaches, which mobilize all the community’s resources, are available on some level to all communities. Even without additional funding, each community can identify, assemble, and target resources to improve public safety while effectively supporting victims.

Seeking justice for victims serves our nation’s highest ideals. As we honor victims at ceremonies this National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, let us commit ourselves to serving them better every week of the year. By investing in *justice for victims*, we move closer to achieving *justice for all*. ■

<sup>4</sup>D. Kilpatrick, D. Beatty, S. Howley, *The Rights of Crime Victims—Does Legal Protection Make a Difference*, (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1998).

# EXTEND YOUR REACH THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

“Justice for Victims. Justice for All.” is a lofty and demanding ideal. Moving our nation toward that ideal means building steadily on the progress victims have already made. National Crime Victims’ Rights Week offers an opportunity for victims and their advocates to join forces, identify shared objectives, and engage the community in meeting victims’ needs.

As you plan for National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, reach out to your established partners and then try to find a few more allies in the victim services and allied fields. Brainstorm with staff members and volunteers about potential partners, and check your community services directories for other organizations with missions that complement yours. Businesses, corporations, and civic organizations, for example, strongly promote public safety. Public officials, government agencies, and educational institutions want to support victims and reduce crime. The following list offers ideas on partnerships you might consider for 2008 National Crime Victims’ Rights Week.

## Allied Professionals

You can form partnerships with professionals in criminal justice, social services, and health care to plan National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. Such professionals understand the hurdles confronting victims as they assert their rights and seek the services they need. Identify a few key issues your organization shares with these regular allies and develop a joint strategy for National Crime Victims’ Rights Week.

### **Law Enforcement Professionals, Prosecutors, and Corrections and Probation Officers**

Criminal justice professionals offer powerful resources for outreach campaigns. They may provide their own spokespeople and printed materials for community education. Police departments may offer crime prevention education—security demonstrations, personal safety workshops, home

security checks, auto theft prevention strategies, and crime alert bulletins. Invite law enforcement spokespeople to participate in your educational forums, community day activities, and public service announcements. Prosecutors and corrections and probation officers can also offer prevention education about domestic violence, sexual assault, robbery, and other crimes that concern the community. Some communities have “business watch” coalitions, partnerships between businesses and law enforcement agencies to promote public safety. Ask these coalitions to help you plan events, support your outreach, and display NCVRW posters in their businesses.

### **Healthcare Professionals**

Healthcare providers see the impact of crime firsthand when they treat victims of violence. Associations that represent healthcare professionals have a strong interest in preventing crime and pro-

moting public safety. Team up with your local medical and dental society, nurses’ association, and physical and occupational therapy groups to raise their members’ awareness about the signs and impact of violence. Invite your local hospitals to host information fairs and professional forums, display outreach posters and banners, and work with their board members to support and promote National Crime Victims’ Rights Week.

### **Mental Health Professionals**

Mental health professionals know that crime can induce psychological trauma, and they may have victims of crime in their care. You can work with mental health professionals’ associations to raise their members’ awareness about the impact of crime. You can also supply these professionals with information about victims’ rights and services, safety planning, victim compensation, and other issues to share with their patients. Invite mental health professionals to join community anti-violence coalitions with counselors, teachers, school administrators, and parents. (See the American Psychological Association’s Act Against Violence program at <http://actagainstviolence.apa.org> for ideas about teaching violence prevention.) Mental health professionals can support your outreach through their professional publications and communications networks.

## Powerful Partnership with U.S. Postal Inspection Service

For the third year in a row, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS), in partnership with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), a component of the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, has devised a public awareness campaign to help raise awareness of crime victims’ rights and services that targets customers frequenting post offices around the nation during the month of April 2008. Posters highlighting National Crime Victims’ Rights Week will be displayed in major post offices throughout the country.

# EXTEND YOUR REACH THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

## Businesses and Corporations

Businesses make excellent National Crime Victims' Rights Week partners because they want safe environments for their customers, employees, and merchandise. They also gain respect and loyalty by supporting campaigns that help their communities. Businesses can offer resources, planning tools, advertising and marketing skills, and sites to display posters, banners, and other outreach materials for National Crime Victims' Rights Week. You can approach individual businesses or enlist entire segments of the business community by approaching groups that represent them.

### Chambers of Commerce

Ask for a few minutes on the agenda of your local chamber of commerce meeting. Explain this year's theme, "Justice for Victims. Justice for All.," and invite the Chamber to contribute to the campaign. Ask for members' help in planning messages and designing coordinated outreach to the community. Send speakers to Chamber of Commerce events, and ask the Chamber to poll its members on how businesses might share in observing National Crime Victims' Rights Week. At your awards ceremony, present an award to the business leader or leaders who have distinguished themselves in helping victims and preventing crime.

### Visitors' and Convention Bureaus

Because tourists want to visit safe cities, visitors' and convention bureaus have a strong interest in crime prevention and victim support. Partner with your local convention bureau both during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year. Offer the bureau useful tools, such as palm

cards with crime prevention and victim assistance tips. Give it a list of resources—such as the National Center for Victims of Crime's National Crime Victim Helpline (1-800-FYI-CALL) and Web site, [www.ncvc.org](http://www.ncvc.org); the National Crime Prevention Council Web site, [www.ncpc.org](http://www.ncpc.org); or the Office for Victims of Crime Web site, [www.ovc.gov](http://www.ovc.gov)—which they can use to help travelers protect themselves and know where to turn in an emergency. Invite them to help you plan, publicize, and observe National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

## Civic Organizations

Millions of Americans serve their communities by donating their time and service to civic organizations. National Crime Victims' Rights Week planners can work with veterans' organizations, professional retirees' groups, parent-teacher organizations, arts and crafts clubs, Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs, museum and art gallery boards, volunteer political advisory boards, neighborhood watch groups, Boys and Girls Clubs, the YMCA, and other community organizations to plan and host events, distribute materials, and encourage their members to volunteer their services to observe National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Groups representing communities of color (e.g., Hispanic, Asian Caribbean, or African communities) can offer volunteers, translators, and guidance on the needs of their community's crime victims and the best avenues to reach them.

### Community Development Agencies

Community development agencies have ties to a vast range of community businesses and organizations: city and county planners, builders, retailers, community neighborhood associations

and ethnic groups, banks, media, healthcare organizations, and government agencies. A call to your community development agency director or a meeting with the agency staff may generate all the contacts you need to identify partners for National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

## Faith Communities

Churches, synagogues, mosques, and other houses of worship are natural allies for National Crime Victims' Rights Week planners. Many faith communities have social action committees that volunteer their time and skills for civic events. Such volunteers can help plan and conduct activities and outreach campaigns. Churches, dioceses, and interfaith councils often have sophisticated communications networks that can dramatically expand your National Crime Victims' Rights Week outreach; they may have bilingual staff and newspapers to reach many ethnic groups within their faith communities. Members of the clergy can speak at ceremonies and memorials. You can also honor religious communities and leaders who have found innovative ways to help victims and have mobilized the community to reduce crime.

## Public Agencies

Public agencies have vast distribution networks to reach the communities they serve. Libraries, regional centers, agencies for youth and seniors, commissions for women, and ethnic community liaison agencies can link National Crime Victims' Rights Week planners to your entire community. The list below suggests how these agencies can work as NCVRW partners.

# EXTEND YOUR REACH THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

## Libraries

Public libraries can host forums and exhibits, display posters and brochures, display books on crime prevention and response, and offer space to community groups to plan events and strategies to protect their communities.

## Minority Liaison Offices

Victims of crime in minority communities may urgently need help from the larger community. Minority community members may come from countries where authorities were not trusted and victims have no rights. They may not understand their rights, how to report crimes, or even which acts constitute crimes. Some cities and counties have employees who serve as liaisons to minority communities. These officials can help identify the greatest educational needs in these communities and devise the most useful NCVRW strategies for these populations.

## Senior Agencies

Senior centers, county commissions on aging, area agencies on aging, protective services agencies, and your city, county, and state consumer protection agencies might collaborate on outreach to seniors on crimes that disproportionately affect them, such as financial fraud, scams, and elder abuse.

## Public Officials

Public officials play a paramount role in National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Be sure to enlist their advice, endorsement, and support. Invite them to serve as masters of ceremony, and involve them and their staffs in the coalitions you build to support the event. Keep them posted about your progress, and publicize their contributions to National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

## Schools

Working with school systems provides access to children, parents, school system staff, and entire neighborhoods. Schools can hold art, banner, poster, and essay contests to publicize National Crime Victims' Rights Week, and winners' work can be exhibited in schools and other public buildings. Middle- and high-school teens can launch their own outreach campaigns—using resources from schools' art and drama departments and communications studios—to publicize the week. Schools can host assemblies, films, debates, forums, and plays on issues the students choose to feature, and schools may grant community service credits to students who volunteer to help with National Crime Victims' Rights Week activities. ■



# IDEAS FOR SPECIAL EVENTS

Every year, communities devise unique approaches to observing National Crime Victims' Rights Week. They use ceremonies, media outreach, arts and crafts, festivals and outings, contests, displays, or athletic events to raise awareness about the challenges, rights, and needs of victims of crime. Every year, the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) competitively selects jurisdictions throughout the United States to receive partial funding for public awareness events and activities during National Crime Victims' Rights

Week through its NCVRW Community Awareness Project initiative. OVC selects applicants based on proposed collaboration, innovation, community impact, media involvement, and experience with victims' issues.

This year, as your community plans its 2008 NCVRW observances, you can adapt any of the following creative ideas—many from past OVC-funded Community Awareness Projects—to explore this year's theme, "Justice for Victims. Justice for All."

## National Crime Victims' Rights Week Special Events

### Art Exhibits

### Candlelight Vigils/Observances

### Clothesline Exhibits

### Commemorative Displays

- *Balloon Memorials*
- *Commemorative Quilts*
- *Empty Seat at the Table*
- *Empty Shoes*
- *Memorial Bench*
- *Memorial Walkways*
- *Memorial Walls*
- *Silhouette Display*

### Community Days

### Crime Victims' Rights Community Calendar

### Dramatic Presentations

### Educational Forums

### Film Festivals

### Grocery Bag Campaigns

### Information Expos/Fairs

### Initiative Announcements

### Media Outreach

### Rallies/Kickoff Events

### Signs: Billboard, Poster, and Lawn Sign Campaigns

### Sports Tournaments

### Theater Infomercials

### Training Events

### Tree/Flower Plantings

### Underserved Victims

- *Ethnic Communities*
- *Victims with Disabilities*

### Walk/Run for Victims' Rights

### Youth Events

- *Art, Poetry, and Poster Contests*
- *Community Breakfasts*
- *School Outreach*



# IDEAS FOR SPECIAL EVENTS

## Art Exhibits

Drawings, paintings, and visual displays powerfully convey victims' experiences, building empathy and support. Communities can organize art exhibits by inviting local artists, school art programs, victims of crime, or advocates to submit art that reflects and magnifies this year's theme. In Boston, the Massachusetts State House presented an art exhibit by girls incarcerated at the Spectrum Girls' Detention Center in Dorchester to show the impact of violence on young people. The paintings were part of the "Violence Transformed" exhibit of the Victims of Violence program at the Cambridge Health Alliance. In Raleigh, North Carolina, a Victims' Expression display presented by the Governor's Crime Commission included art, poetry, pictures, and stories. In Hamilton County, Indiana, Prevail (a victims' support organization) papered the community with creatively decorated stars, each designed by a crime victim or someone close to a victim as reminders that crime can strike anywhere.

Art can take many different forms. At a Chico, California, event cosponsored by the Abuse Prevention Council of Butte County and a host of community victim service organizations, service providers and victims presented an art project using pre-made fence sections to honor victims' rights. The fence was displayed during the week at an event held in the Crime Victims' Memorial Garden. In Gainesville, Florida, victims designed and painted tiles to be mounted onto a park gazebo during an annual NCVRW park event.

## Candlelight Vigils/ Observances

Candlelight vigil ceremonies open National Crime Victims' Rights Week in Washington, DC, and in many communities throughout the nation. At state capitols, local courthouses, city halls, and other sites, communities honor victims and those who have contributed significantly to victims' lives. You can invite local officials, school groups, choirs, artists, and service groups to participate. Be sure to invite local media to cover the event, and send photos to your community newspapers and organization newsletters.

## Clothesline Projects

An "Air Your Laundry in Public" display at an NCVRW event in Covington, Kentucky, included a clothesline of T-shirts painted by crime victims to depict their personal experiences. The event was part of a wider outreach campaign that included signs, flyers, posters, newspaper ads, and radio and television public service announcements in English and Spanish. Many communities throughout the nation presented similar displays to share victims' perceptions about the impact of crime on their lives, including Albuquerque, New Mexico; Concord, New Hampshire; Flushing, New York; Santa Ana, California; Orange Park, Florida; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania.

## Commemorative Displays

Communities devise a rich array of visual displays to remember and honor victims of crime.

### **Balloon Memorials**

At a candlelight ceremony in Flint, Michigan, balloons floated over the city, each commemorating a victim and each released by someone close to that victim. The event, sponsored by the Flint City Attorney's Office of Victim Advocacy Program and its partners, focused on victims and resources available for them. Also, in Columbus, Ohio, Parents Of Murdered Children released nearly 300 balloons with the names of local homicide victims, as well as 32 orange and maroon balloons to remember the victims of the Virginia Tech murders.

### **Commemorative Quilts**

Quilts have a powerful hold on the American imagination. Early in our history, entire communities produced original designs to express their patriotism, celebrate the westward movement of American settlers, and commemorate the history of a young nation. Following that tradition, modern communities often create quilts to honor victims during National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Local businesses may donate supplies, and volunteers from schools and local organizations can each contribute a patch. You can arrange for local organizations to display the quilt during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year. Commemorative quilts played a role in recent NCVRW observances in Fresno, California; Allentown, Harrisburg, and Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Richmond, Indiana; and Reno, Nevada.

## Empty Seat at the Table

An “Empty Seat at the Table” display paid tribute to homicide victims in Gainesville, Florida, at the NCVRW events sponsored by the Alachua County Sheriff’s Office. A similar exhibit was presented in Orange Park, Florida, at events sponsored by Quigley House, Inc., and local victim service agencies, law enforcement departments, and prosecutors’ offices.

## Empty Shoes Display

At an NCVRW kickoff event in Collin County, Texas, dozens of pairs of shoes—baby shoes, tennis shoes, work boots, and flip flops in all sizes and colors—covered the courthouse lawn. Each pair of shoes represented one victim of crime who “walked through” the county criminal justice system and was helped by the victim assistance unit during the previous year.

## Memorial Bench

In Dedham, Massachusetts, the Norfolk County Sheriff’s Office and its partners dedicated an engraved granite Memorial Bench to victims of crime.

## Memorial Walkways

In Albany, New York, the Memorial Brick Dedication Ceremony at the New York State Crime Victims Memorial in the Empire State Plaza honors all victims of crime in the state. Each year during National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, new bricks are added to the walkway and the names on those bricks are read out loud as part of the ceremony, sponsored by the Capital District Coalition for Crime Victims’ Rights, Inc.

## Memorial Walls

In Atlanta, Georgia, a memorial wall of those murdered in Metro Atlanta from 1991 to 2006 was on display at a ceremony held by the Crime Victim’s

Advocacy Council, the Metro Atlanta District Attorney’s Office, and the U.S. Attorney’s Office. Other observances featured similar memorial wall displays, such as those in Pine Bluff, Arkansas; in Binghamton, New York; and at Southern Illinois University in Belleville, Missouri.

## Silhouette Displays

At the Rochester, New York, Civic Center Plaza, a group of red, life-size silhouettes stood silently, representing women killed by domestic violence. This Silent Witness exhibit, one of several local NCVRW events, drew legislators who want to strengthen laws against domestic violence. Dallas, Texas, presented a similar silhouette display at the Collin County Courthouse during National Crime Victims’ Rights Week.

## Community Days

Family fun days rally entire communities around a worthy cause. Sponsors may offer food, music, drawings, games, puppet shows, and other popular attractions. In Fredericksburg, Virginia, the Rappahannock Council Against Sexual Assault and its partners held a Family Fun Day for Crime Victims’ Rights and collaborated with area restaurants to distribute information about victimization. In Pahoehoe, Hawaii, Neighborhood Place of Puna and its partners held a resource fair and family activity—with games and crafts—called “Celebrate Your Family/Cherish the Children.”

## Crime Victims’ Rights Community Calendar

Calendars featuring victim-centered events can raise your community’s awareness throughout the entire year.

In Shreveport, Louisiana, the Caddo Parish Sheriff’s Office and its partners distributed a calendar featuring victim service information. NCVRW organizers in Allen County, Indiana, distributed free copies of the Crime Victims’ Rights Community Calendar, with inserts about community service providers, local and nationwide crime victimization, statistical information on violence and crime victims’ rights, and contact information for all community victim service providers and their special events, as well as national toll-free victim assistance telephone numbers.

## Dramatic Presentations

A survivor’s monologue titled “Revealing Frankie” was featured at the “Day of Healing and Education” held by the Anna Maria College’s Molly Bish Center for the Protection of Children and the Elderly and its partners in Paxton, Massachusetts. Also, Pennsylvania State University’s Misciagna Family Center for the Performing Arts in Altoona presented “Body in Motion,” a powerful drama based on Howard Zehr’s *Transcending: Reflection of Crime Victims*, a book of photographs and essays drawn from interviews with crime victims throughout the country.

## Educational Forums

During National Crime Victims’ Rights Week, the New York State Sheriffs’ Association Institute, Inc., hosted the first statewide New York State conference on victim notification systems, and the New York counties of Cattaraugus and Erie held conferences on domestic violence. Winona, Minnesota, County Victim Services and its partners presented “Navigating the Criminal Justice System,” featuring a panel

## IDEAS FOR SPECIAL EVENTS

discussion by crime victims about their experience in the criminal justice system and presentations by probation agents on the role of supervising offenders. Boise State University, Idaho, Department of Criminal Justice, held workshops on victimization for students and the public. In Clovis, New Mexico, the 9<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office and victim agencies presented workshops and offered information on local services for victims.

### Film Festivals

Films can galvanize support for victims. At George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia, NCVRW event organizers showed *Breaking out of the Man Box*, a movie and discussion designed for men by men that offers concrete approaches for ending violence against women. In Mariposa, California, Six Street Cinemas partnered with NCVRW planners to feature nightly films and discussions about victims, advertised through the local paper and community listservs.

### Grocery Store Campaigns

Grocery stores offer a great medium to share information with entire communities. NCVRW organizers use grocery bags, grocery bag inserts, grocery store windows and bulletin boards, and grocery carts to distribute messages. The City of Warsaw, Indiana, Police Department/Victim Assistance Program, which worked with community and victim service organizations, and the Cochise County Attorney's Victim Witness Program and its partners in Bisbee, Arizona, advertised National Crime Victims' Rights Week through grocery bag inserts.

### Information Expos/Fairs

Information "expos" and fairs attract wide audiences. In Santa Ana, California, the Victim Assistance Programs of Community Service Programs, Inc., and their community partners held a victims' rights week information and resource fair at the local college campus. College instructors incorporated victims' rights information into their curricula, and students received "Shop for Solutions" shopping bags to take to providers' information booths. In Albuquerque, New Mexico, the Governor's Office of Victim Advocacy and its partners hosted a Public Safety/Victim Rights Awareness Fair that included family activities, art contests, poetry readings by victims, and other NCVRW events. Rice County, Minnesota, held a "Passport to Justice" fair in both the county courthouse and the Veteran Services Administration building, where "travelers" could stop at individual "stations" to learn about victim services through quizzes and games. At each stop, participants' passports were stamped and they received a prize, which included the community crisis hotline number or a list of community victim assistance resources.

### Initiative Announcements

Many states and localities chose National Crime Victims' Rights Week to introduce legislation or announce initiatives to advance victims' rights. Alabama announced its new domestic violence protocols handbook; Indiana, its new VINE victim notification program; Missouri, new publications on domestic violence and crime victims' rights; Mount Vernon, New York, its anti-identity theft program; Oregon, its

new victims' rights Web site; and Palm Springs, California, its victims' bill of rights.

### Media Outreach

Many communities worked with local newspapers and radio and television stations to reach the widest possible audiences. In Anchorage, Alaska, the media campaign of Victims for Justice and its community partners announced the week's events and provided information on victims' rights and services through public service announcements; radio, television, and print advertisements; posters; flyers; and other materials. Also in West Memphis, Arkansas, the media campaign by the Mayor's Victim Advocacy Program and its collaborators included king-size posters on the exterior of public transportation buses, public service announcements on the local cable access channel, newspaper press releases, a new victims' rights card in English and Spanish for law enforcement to distribute, display boards, posters, and NCVRW promotional items such as bookmarks, key chains, ribbons, and bumper stickers.

### Rallies/Kickoff Events

Many communities kick off their NCVRW observance with rallies and ceremonies to honor victims of crime. Kentucky's opening rally, presided over by the state attorney general, honored victims, victim advocates, families of victims, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and community volunteers. Other communities—such as Winona, Minnesota, and Sioux Falls, South Dakota—held "Take Back the Night" rallies focused on sexual assaults and other crimes that often

take place at night. Hundreds of communities (including Biloxi, Mississippi; Des Moines, Iowa; Huntington, West Virginia; and Miami, Florida) held ceremonies, luncheons, and dinners to honor victims of crime and those who serve them.

## Signs: Billboard, Poster, and Lawn Sign Campaigns

Billboards, posters, lawn signs, and signs in retailers' windows are low-tech, high-impact public awareness tools. The Chico, California, Child Abuse Prevention Council of Butte County and its partners used four billboards in four towns during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and bus posters throughout the county for the entire month. In Hawaii, where billboards are not allowed, the Neighborhood Place of Puna and its partners waved signs along the highways and printed "shoe cards" with emergency numbers and contact information for victim-serving organizations.

## Sports Tournaments

In Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, the Corrections Corporation of America, the Arizona Department of Corrections, and the Oklahoma Department of Corrections held the Governor's Cup Golf Tournament for Crime Victims' Rights to benefit the Oklahoma Crime Victims' Assistance Fund and the Oklahoma Correctional Employees' Memorial. In New Orleans, Louisiana, the Crescent House Healing and Empowerment Center and its partners promoted National Crime Victims' Rights Week by hosting a 3-on-3 basketball tournament in which all participants signed a non-violence

pledge and received information on victimization.

## Theater Infomercials

NCVRW "infomercials," produced through partnerships with local theaters, build public awareness about victimization. For ten weeks, Kenai, Alaska, theaters played infomercials (slides with a brief audiotaped narrative) advertising local victims' services and distributed brochures and informational bookmarks to ticket holders. In Mariposa, California, organizers purchased theater ad space to promote awareness about victims' rights and to publicize phone numbers of local service agencies. In Salamanca, New York, Cattaraugus Community Action, Inc., and the Seneca Nation of Indians and their partners promoted National Crime Victims' Rights Week with a two-minute movie trailer on the effects of crime; in Utica, New York, the YMCA of the Mohawk Valley developed a 15-second crime victims' awareness infomercial to be shown during the intermission at local movie theaters.

## Training Events

In Arizona and Utah, the attorneys general hosted forums on serving victims in isolated communities; in Kansas, the governor and attorney general hosted the state's tenth annual conference on crime victims' rights. At Boise State University, the Idaho Department of Criminal Justice held workshops on victimization for the general public. Clovis, New Mexico, held victims' resource forums, and in College Station, Texas, the Rape Crisis Center of Brazos held a two-day conference on crimes against all victims.

## Tree and Flower Plantings

Tree- and flower-planting ceremonies send a message of life and hope. Each year in Oswego County, New York, a different community is chosen to host a tree-planting ceremony in honor of victims of crime. In other states, communities that held tree plantings included Albuquerque, New Mexico; Detroit, Michigan; and Gainesville, Florida. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, held a flower-planting ceremony in the victims' garden at the attorney general's office. At a Victims for Justice Tree Ceremony in Anchorage, Alaska, the public tied ribbons of different colors around trees to represent different types of crimes, and in Flint, Michigan, ribbons to commemorate victims were tied to a tree outside city hall. Brockton, Massachusetts, community groups unveiled a peace garden in a downtown park, in one of the city's high-crime neighborhoods.

## Underserved-Population Campaigns

### **Ethnic Communities**

In Dublin, Georgia, the Victim Witness Assistance Program of the District Attorney's Office held a Meet & Greet event for underserved populations, including the local Hispanic and Indian communities. The Korean American Family Service Center in Flushing, New York, and the New York University Asian/Pacific/American Institute and APA youth alliance issued NCVRW public service announcements and held an event targeting young people in the Asian/Pacific/American community. In Baker City, Oregon, Mayday, Inc., the police department, and its partners worked with local grocery chains to

## IDEAS FOR SPECIAL EVENTS

advertise National Crime Victims' Rights Week and offer victim assistance information in many languages, including Korean, Chinese, Hmong, Tagalog, and Indian. A similar campaign in Blaine, Minnesota, distributed bookmarks with information about victim services in English, Russian, and Spanish.

Many NCVRW outreach campaigns included bilingual outreach materials, such as flyers for the Victims' Rights Community Day in McAllen, Texas; billboards in Gatesville, Texas; magnets, bookmarks, and victims' rights handouts at resource booths in Bisbee, Arizona; victims' rights cards in West Memphis, Arkansas; brochures in Chico, California; public service announcements in Inverness, Florida; business storefront poster campaigns in Adel, Iowa, and Brockton, Massachusetts; and bumper stickers in Hewitt, New Jersey.

### **Persons with Disabilities**

In Hartford, Connecticut, the Aetna Foundation Children's Center, Saint Francis Hospital and Medical Center, and its community partners, including Deaf service organizations, launched a campaign directed to the Deaf community. Activities included a video service announcement in American Sign Language about victimization and victims' rights and services, "Deaf Coffee Chat" information sessions at Deaf community gatherings, and a 40-minute film (titled "Do Tell") for the Deaf about child abuse and neglect. A media campaign in Inverness, Florida, included public service announcements in American Sign Language on television, radio, and movie theaters. In Portland, Oregon, Portland State University, the Brain Injury Association

of Oregon, and partners distributed "Disability Awareness and Crime Victims' Rights Toolkits" with videos, guidebooks, posters, and other resources for victims with disabilities.

### **Walk or Run for National Crime Victims' Rights Week**

#### **Tribes United in Victim Awareness March**

At the "Tribes United in Victim Awareness" march in Nevada, six tribes walked 20 miles from their homes and met at a central point to sign a memorandum of understanding to combat child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse. At the joint celebration that followed, the tribes distributed promotional items about victims' rights and services. The event was sponsored by the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe, Walker River Paiute Tribe, Yerington Paiute Tribe, Yomba Shoshone Tribe, McDermitt Paiute Tribe, Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, the Nevada Statewide Native American Coalition, and victim services program staff.

In Bisbee, Arizona, the Cochise County Attorney's Victim Witness Program and its community partners held an NCVRW Walk/Run. Communities that held similar events for victims included Belleville and Chicago, Illinois; Golden, Colorado; Knoxville, Texas; Los Angeles, California; New Orleans, Louisiana; Richmond, Indiana; and Torrance, California. Yuma, Arizona, held a "Walk a Mile in Their Shoes" walkathon to honor victims of crime.

## Youth Events

### **Art, Poster, Poetry, and Essay Contests**

Contests can deepen entire communities' understanding of what it means to be a victim of crime.

In Adel, Iowa, the Crisis Intervention and Advocacy Center, working with local high schools, a printing company, businesses, and grocery stores, sponsored a poster art contest in three local county high schools. Local libraries displayed the posters for judging, and the local newspaper printed the winning poster. Kalamazoo, Michigan, held a teen essay contest on bullying, and Staten Island, New York, held a poster contest on teen relationship abuse. The Coryell County Crime Victims' Office in Gatesville, Texas, held a poster contest with elementary and middle-school students (with a nonviolence and victims' rights theme).

### **Community Breakfasts**

In West Memphis, Arkansas, the Mayor's Victim Advocacy Program and its community partners hosted a child identification day and a "Kids Are Our Business" breakfast to promote National Crime Victims' Rights Week. The Rape and Abuse Crisis Center of Fargo-Moorhead, North Dakota, worked with local law enforcement and schools to host a "Kids Are Our Business" breakfast, focused on child abuse. The partners followed up the breakfasts with public service announcements on local cable stations.

## **Outreach to Schools**

In Montgomery, Alabama, VOCAL (a victim services organization) collaborated with the county school system to distribute crime victim resource information at assemblies in each middle school and high school. The Flint, Michigan, City Attorney's Office Victim Advocacy Program made presentations at four local high schools to explore violent crime and its impact. Also, the Foothills Alliance and its partners in Anderson, South Carolina, made presentations to middle- and high-school students about safety and preventing assaults. ■



# Justice for VICTIMS Justice for ALL

The 2008 NCVRW Resource Guide offers a range of professionally developed, camera-ready artwork for use during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year. These ready-made designs will unite your public awareness campaign with NCVRW events across the country. To enhance your outreach efforts for years to come, add local contact information in the space provided.

This year's NCVRW theme—"Justice for Victims. Justice for All."—is woven throughout the camera-ready artwork, which may be printed in black and white or in the 2008 theme colors, blue violet (**PMS #273C**) and olive green (**PMS #575C**). Fonts used in the 2008 design include "Verdana," "Bernhard Modern," and "ITC Officina Sans," for Macintosh and are included in the CD-ROM Quark folders. ("Verdana" is widely accessible, and PC users may substitute "Times New Roman" or another serif for "Bernhard Modern" or "ITC Officina Sans.") Easily reproduced on your own photocopy machine or by a local "quick copy" vendor, the enclosed black-and-white, camera-ready sheets are 8.5" x 11" with a 1/4" margin to minimize reproduction costs. The public awareness posters contain white space for the addition of local contact information; if you are unable to add this text yourself, many print or copy shops will do so for a small fee.

**New!** For the first time, this year's CD-ROM contains digital **color** images in readily accessible formats. This exciting development enables anyone with a computer and a color printer to produce buttons, magnets, letterhead, bookmarks—any of the 2008 theme products—in **color** with ease. It also facilitates large digital print runs at local quick-copy vendors.

## Camera-Ready Formats on CD-ROM

For your convenience, the accompanying CD-ROM contains all camera-ready artwork in three electronic formats:

**1. QuarkXpress® 6.0 files**, including the fonts and images required to correctly open and print the artwork. To view these files, the user must have QuarkXPress for Macintosh, version 6.0 or higher.

**2. JPEG files** available in both **black and white** and **color**. These individual images may be placed in graphics programs, in various word processing programs, and on Web sites. (Please note that the public awareness posters are available only in black and white.)

**3. PDF files** in **black and white** and **color** that can be opened with Adobe Acrobat Reader, available for free download at [www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html](http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readstep2.html). A full copy of Adobe Acrobat is needed to add text to the PDF artwork. Full copies may be purchased at [www.adobe.com/products/acrobat](http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat).

These three formats make Resource Guide materials accessible to a variety of users for an array of purposes. Easily incorporate this year's artwork into any digital or hard-copy piece, including public service announcements, print advertisements, outreach materials, and media kits.

*The 2008 NCVRW Resource Guide camera-ready artwork is available for free download at [www.ovc.gov/ncvrw/2008/welcome.html](http://www.ovc.gov/ncvrw/2008/welcome.html).*

## Camera-Ready Artwork Contents

- **2008 NCVRW Black-and-White Poster.** Back by popular demand, this year's guide includes an 11" x 17", black-and-white version of the 2008 NCVRW theme poster. Easy to reproduce, this poster contains space to add local contact information.
- **Logos, buttons, and magnets.** These popular and cost-effective giveaways serve as long-lasting reminders to the public of the realities of crime victimization and the need to truly achieve *justice for victims* and *justice for all*.
- **Bookmarks.** Multiple designs allow you to select different information for the front and back of each bookmark based on your preference. Space is provided to add local contact information. A heavy paper stock, such as 80-pound cover

# Camera-Ready Artwork

stock, is recommended for these pieces.

- **Ribbon cards.** To make ribbons for these cards, cut two eight-inch strands of blue violet and olive green ribbon at a bias and form a loop; secure them to the ribbon card with a two-inch stick pin. Local school or community groups—even prison programs—may wish to help with assembly. These cards work best with a heavy paper stock (at least 80-pound cover).
- **Name tags and table card.** For use at ceremonies, meetings, and conferences, these materials add a touch of formality to your proceedings. Add text to this artwork to reflect specific events or cosponsors.
- **Letterhead.** Great for community partnerships or event organizers, this letterhead can be used in any written communication related to your NCVRW efforts. Letters of introduction, requests for sponsorship, news releases, public service announcements, fact sheets, and event announcements will all benefit from this marketing piece. The names of NCVRW partners, planning committee members, or sponsoring organizations can be added to the bottom of the letterhead.
- **Certificate of Appreciation.** Publicly express your appreciation and admiration for crime victims and those who serve them by presenting them with a certificate. Printed on parchment, fine paper, or attractive card stock, certificates should include the recipient's name in calligraphy (either handwritten or with the help of a word processor), the name of the public figure or organization presenting the certificate, and the date on which it is given.
- **Information and Referrals Contact List.** Distribute this information at local NCVRW events and throughout the year. Request permission to post it in public spaces, such as libraries, schools, grocery stores, and community centers. Send copies to area physicians, police departments, and victim-serving agencies to post in waiting rooms, and encourage these community groups to post the electronic copy (located on the CD-ROM) online. The contact list is also a useful handout for training and technical assistance programs as well as human resource departments in local businesses.
- **Crime Clock.** The Crime Clock dramatizes the scope of victimization and educates communities about the rate and impact of crime. These national prevalence statistics cover a wide range of crimes distributed over periods of time. Provided separately in both English and Spanish, the Crime Clock includes space to add local contact information.
- **Public Awareness Posters.** The *2008 NCVRW Resource Guide* features six new black-and-white public awareness posters, which can be personalized with local contact information, for use throughout the year:
  1. Be a Voice—targeted to anyone who might intervene on behalf of a child's safety
  2. It Doesn't Matter—targeted to sexual assault victims
  3. Campus Crimes—targeted to victims of crime on college campuses
  4. Be a Voice (translated into Spanish)
  5. It Doesn't Matter (translated into Spanish)
  6. Campus Crimes (translated into Spanish)

## Get Help!

Many local establishments, particularly vendors with whom you have an existing relationship, would be happy to donate graphics and printing services, or to provide supplies at cost. Correctional agencies often provide printing and assembly services at reduced fees, and even local community or faith-based centers may be willing to help photocopy and distribute materials. Your community can unite in as many ways as your imagination allows to help raise public awareness about crime victims' rights, protections, and services. ■





National Crime Victims' Rights Week | April 13-19, 2008

# Justice *for* VICTIMS

# Justice *for*

# ALL

Sponsored by: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE • OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS • OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

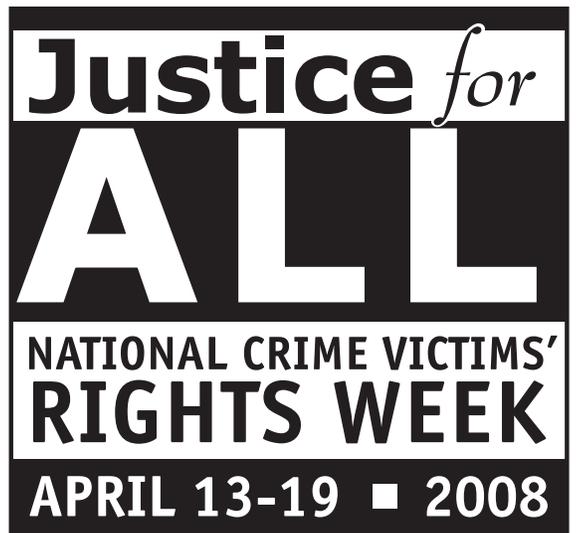
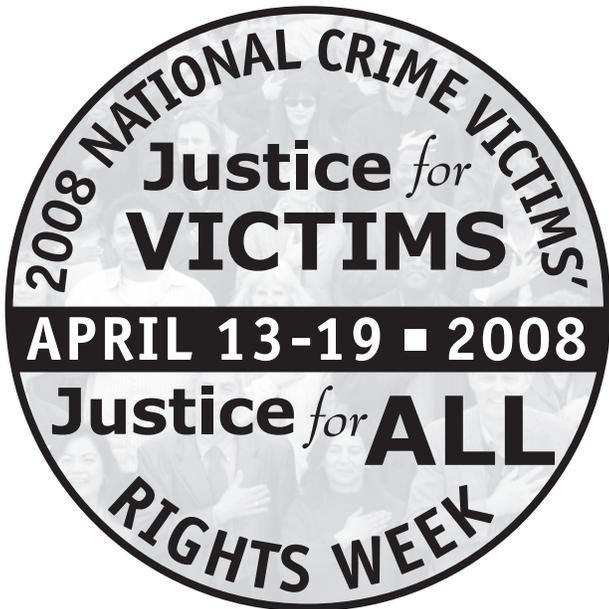
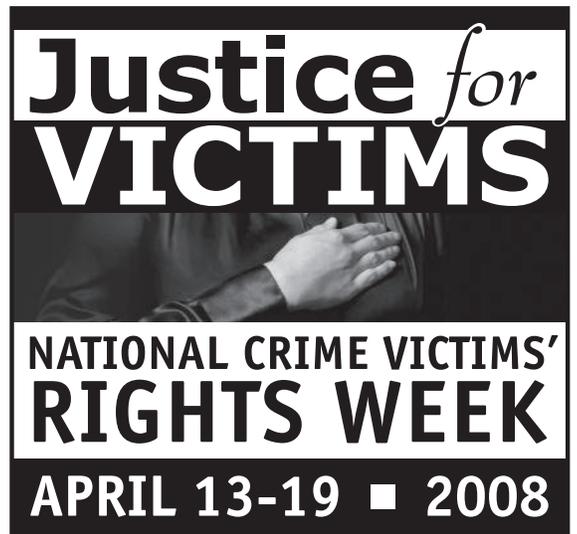
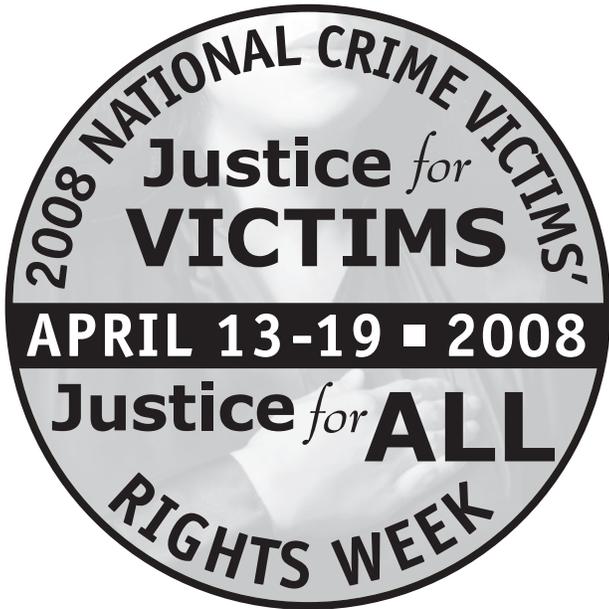
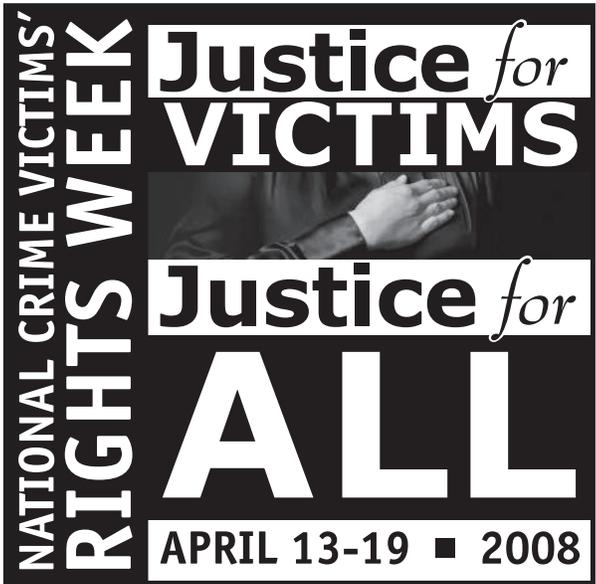


Office for Victims of Crime  
**OVC**  
"Putting Victims First"

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR  
**Victims of Crime**  
www.ncvc.org • 1-800-FYI-CALL

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

NCVCRW Logos, Buttons, and Magnets



# Justice for VICTIMS

# Justice for ALL

## NATIONAL TOLL-FREE NUMBERS

Battered Women's Justice Project 800-903-0111  
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian  
Country Child Abuse Hotline 800-633-5155  
Childhelp USA National Hotline 800-4-A-CHILD  
Child Welfare Information Gateway 800-394-3366  
Federal Trade Commission Identity  
Theft Hotline 877-ID-THEFT  
Mothers Against Drunk Driving 800-GET-MADD  
National Center for Missing and  
Exploited Children 800-843-5678  
TDD 800-826-7653  
National Center for Victims of Crime, 800-FYI-CALL  
National Crime Victim Helpline TTY 800-211-7996  
National Children's Alliance 800-239-9950  
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol  
and Drug Information 800-729-6686  
Español 877-767-8432  
TDD 800-487-4889  
National Crime Prevention Council 800-NCPC-911  
National Criminal Justice Reference Service/Office for  
Victims of Crime Resource Center 800-851-3420  
National Domestic Violence Hotline 800-799-SAFE  
TTY 800-787-3224  
National Fraud Information Hotline 800-876-7060  
National Organization for  
Victim Assistance 800-TRY-NOVA  
National Organization of Parents Of  
Murdered Children, Inc. 888-818-POMC  
National Resource Center on  
Domestic Violence TTY 800-537-2238  
800-553-2508  
National Sexual Violence  
Resource Center 877-739-3895  
TTY 717-909-0715  
Office for Victims of Crime Training  
and Technical Assistance Center 866-OVC-ITAC  
TTY 866-682-8880  
Rape Abuse, & Incest National Network 800-656-  
HOPE  
Resource Center on Domestic Violence,  
Child Protection and Custody  
Sponsored by: 800-527-3223  
U.S. Department of Justice • Office of Justice Programs  
Office for Victims of Crime

# Justice for ALL VICTIMS for Justice

NATIONAL  
CRIME  
VICTIMS'  
RIGHTS  
WEEK

APRIL 13-19 ■ 2008

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS'  
RIGHTS WEEK  
Justice for  
VICTIMS  
Justice for  
ALL  
APRIL 13-19 ■ 2008

## WE CAN HELP.

Victim service providers help victims rebuild their lives. We can help you learn about your legal rights and options, cope with the impact of crime, access victim compensation, develop a safety plan, and navigate the criminal justice and social service systems.

If you or someone you know is a victim of crime, you are not alone. **Call us.**

# Justice for ALL VICTIMS for Justice

NATIONAL  
CRIME  
VICTIMS  
RIGHTS  
WEEK

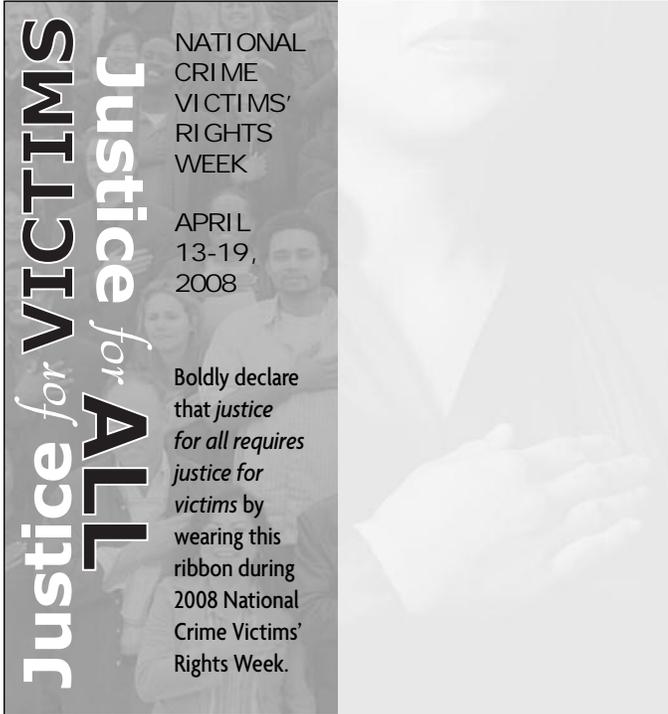
APRIL  
13-19,  
2008

If you or someone you know is a victim of crime, help is available.



# Camera-Ready Artwork for NCVRW Ribbon Card

## Version 1



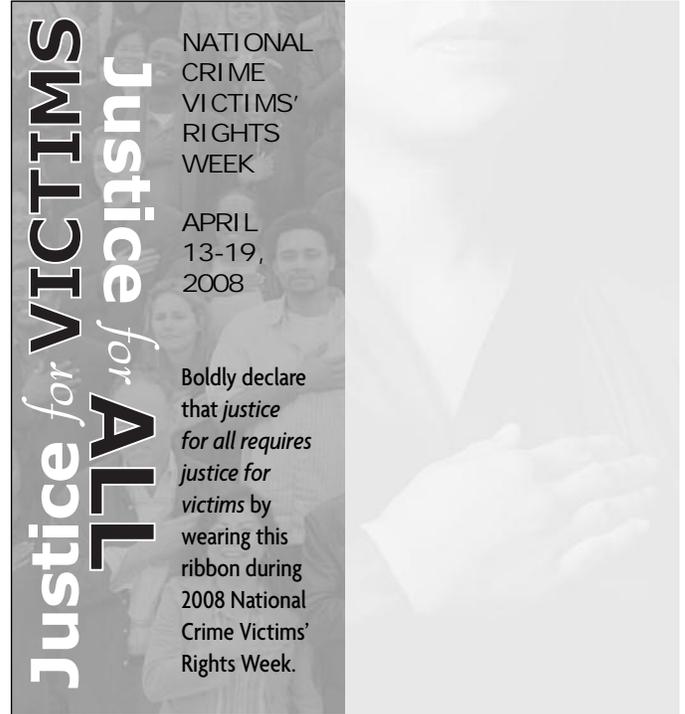
**Justice for VICTIMS**  
*Justice for ALL*

NATIONAL  
CRIME  
VICTIMS'  
RIGHTS  
WEEK

APRIL  
13-19,  
2008

Boldly declare  
that *justice*  
for all requires  
*justice for*  
victims by  
wearing this  
ribbon during  
2008 National  
Crime Victims'  
Rights Week.

The left side of the ribbon card features the title 'Justice for VICTIMS' in large, bold, black, sans-serif font, with 'Justice for ALL' in a smaller, italicized, black, sans-serif font below it. To the right of the title, the text 'NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK' is stacked in a smaller, black, sans-serif font. Below that, the dates 'APRIL 13-19, 2008' are listed. The bottom section contains a paragraph of text: 'Boldly declare that justice for all requires justice for victims by wearing this ribbon during 2008 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.' The background is a grayscale image of a person's hands clasped in prayer, with a faint background image of a crowd of people.



**Justice for VICTIMS**  
*Justice for ALL*

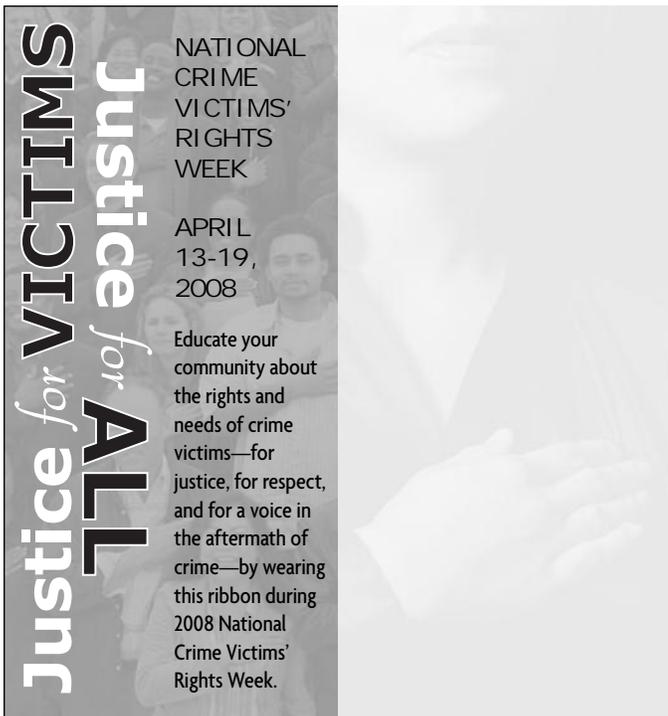
NATIONAL  
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13-19,  
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The right side of the ribbon card is identical to the left side, featuring the same title, text, and background imagery.

## Version 2



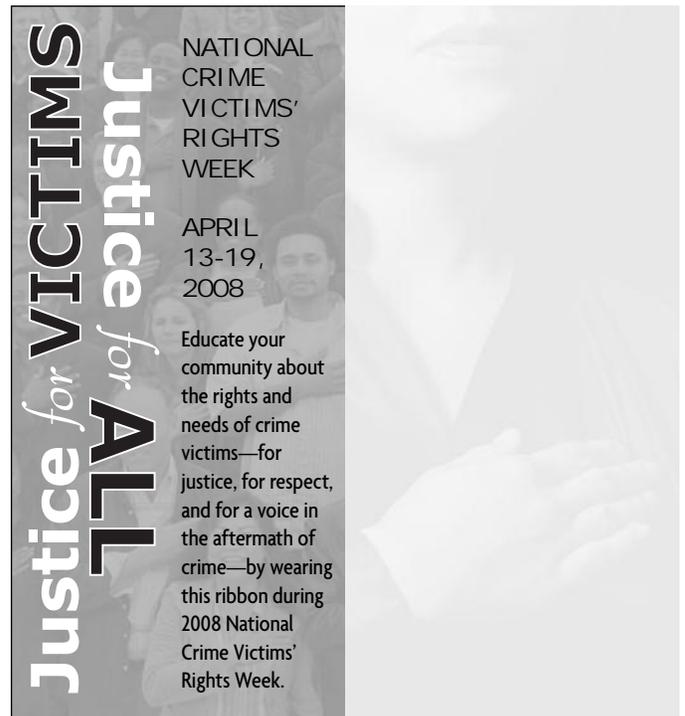
**Justice for VICTIMS**  
*Justice for ALL*

NATIONAL  
CRIME  
VICTIMS'  
RIGHTS  
WEEK

APRIL  
13-19,  
2008

Educate your  
community about  
the rights and  
needs of crime  
victims—for  
justice, for respect,  
and for a voice in  
the aftermath of  
crime—by wearing  
this ribbon during  
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Crime Victims'  
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The left side of the ribbon card features the title 'Justice for VICTIMS' in large, bold, black, sans-serif font, with 'Justice for ALL' in a smaller, italicized, black, sans-serif font below it. To the right of the title, the text 'NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK' is stacked in a smaller, black, sans-serif font. Below that, the dates 'APRIL 13-19, 2008' are listed. The bottom section contains a paragraph of text: 'Educate your community about the rights and needs of crime victims—for justice, for respect, and for a voice in the aftermath of crime—by wearing this ribbon during 2008 National Crime Victims' Rights Week.' The background is a grayscale image of a person's hands clasped in prayer, with a faint background image of a crowd of people.



**Justice for VICTIMS**  
*Justice for ALL*

NATIONAL  
CRIME  
VICTIMS'  
RIGHTS  
WEEK

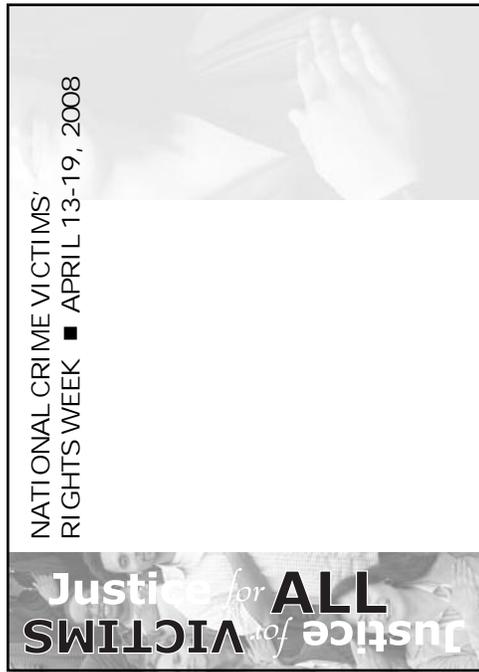
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The right side of the ribbon card is identical to the left side, featuring the same title, text, and background imagery.

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK ■ APRIL 13-19, 2008

**Justice for ALL**  
**VICTIMS for**





**Justice for ALL**  
*for ALL*  
**Justice for VICTIMS**



CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION  
.....

PRESENTED TO

FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE ON BEHALF OF VICTIMS OF CRIME

DATE

PRESENTED BY

**Justice for ALL**  
**Justice for VICTIMS**



# Justice *for* VICTIMS Justice *for* ALL

## Information and Referrals about Victims' Rights, Services, and Criminal & Juvenile Justice Resources

Battered Women's Justice Project	800-903-0111
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Country Child Abuse Hotline	800-633-5155
Childhelp USA National Hotline	800-4-A-CHILD
Child Welfare Information Gateway	800-394-3366
Federal Trade Commission Identity Theft Hotline	877-ID-THEFT
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	800-GET-MADD
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	800-843-5678 TDD 800-826-7653
National Center for Victims of Crime, National Crime Victim Helpline	800-FYI-CALL TTY 800-211-7996
National Children's Alliance	800-239-9950
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	800-729-6686 Español 877-767-8432 TDD 800-487-4889
National Crime Prevention Council	800-NCPC-911
National Criminal Justice Reference Service/ Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center	800-851-3420
National Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-SAFE TTY 800-787-3224
National Fraud Information Hotline	800-876-7060
National Organization for Victim Assistance	800-TRY-NOVA
National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc.	888-818-POMC
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence	800-537-2238 TTY 800-553-2508
National Sexual Violence Resource Center	877-739-3895 TTY 717-909-0715
Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center	866-OVC-TTAC TTY 866-682-8880
Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network	800-656-HOPE
Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Child Protection and Custody	800-527-3223

# Crime Clock<sup>1</sup>

**Homicide** One person is murdered every 31 minutes.<sup>2</sup>

**Rape** One person is raped every 2.7 minutes.<sup>3</sup>

**Assault** One person is assaulted every 7.2 seconds.<sup>4</sup>

**Theft** One home is victimized by theft every 2.3 seconds.<sup>5</sup>

**Burglary** One home is burglarized every 9.1 seconds.<sup>6</sup>

**Domestic Violence** One woman is victimized by an intimate partner every 1.3 minutes. One man is victimized every 6.7 minutes.<sup>7</sup>

**Child Abuse and Neglect** One child is reported abused or neglected every 35 seconds.<sup>8</sup>

**Drunk Driving** One person is killed in an alcohol-related traffic crash every 29 minutes.<sup>9</sup>

**Identity Theft** One person becomes a victim of identity theft every 8.7 seconds.<sup>10</sup>

**Elder Abuse** One elderly person is victimized every 2.7 minutes.<sup>11</sup>

**Hate Crime** One hate crime is reported to the police every 73 minutes.<sup>12</sup>



<sup>1</sup> NOTE: All calculations were conducted by the National Center for Victims of Crime utilizing the data from sources cited.

<sup>2</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Murder," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2006), [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/O5cius/offenses/violent\\_crime/murder\\_homicide.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/O5cius/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html), (accessed August 22, 2007).

<sup>3</sup> Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 3, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed October 19, 2007).

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 2.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., 3.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., 9.

<sup>8</sup> Children's Bureau, "Child Maltreatment, 2004," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2005), 23, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm04/cm04.pdf>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

<sup>9</sup> National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Crash Stats: 2006 Traffic Safety Annual Assessment - A Preview," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2007), [http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/nhtsa\\_static\\_file\\_downloader.jsp?file=/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/NCSA/Content/RNNotes/2007/810791.pdf](http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/nhtsa_static_file_downloader.jsp?file=/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/NCSA/Content/RNNotes/2007/810791.pdf), (accessed October 19, 2007).

<sup>10</sup> Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc., "New Research Shows Identity Fraud Growth Is Contained and Consumers Have More Control Than They Think," (Arlington, VA: Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc., 2006), <https://secure.platyusvideo.com/articlenews/article.php?articleID=25>, (accessed October 19, 2007).

<sup>11</sup> Teaster et al., "The 2004 Survey of State Adult Protective Services: Abuse of Adults 60 Years of Age and Older," (Washington, DC: National Center on Elder Abuse, 2006), 5, <http://www.elderabusecenter.org/pdf/2-14-06%20FINAL%2060+REPORT.pdf>, (accessed October 19, 2007).

<sup>12</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics, 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2006), 1, <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2005/docdownload/incidentsandoffenses.pdf>, (accessed August 20, 2007).



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# Reloj de la delincuencia<sup>1</sup>

**Homicidio** Una persona es asesinada cada 31 minutos.<sup>2</sup>

**Violación** Una persona es violada cada 2.7 minutos.<sup>3</sup>

**Agresión** Una persona es agredida cada 7.2 segundos.<sup>4</sup>

**Hurto** Un hogar es objeto de hurto cada 2.3 segundos.<sup>5</sup>

**Robo** Un hogar es sometido a robo cada 9.1 segundos.<sup>6</sup>

**Violencia doméstica** Una mujer es agredida por un compañero íntimo cada 1.3 minutos.  
Un hombre es agredido cada 6.7 minutos.<sup>7</sup>

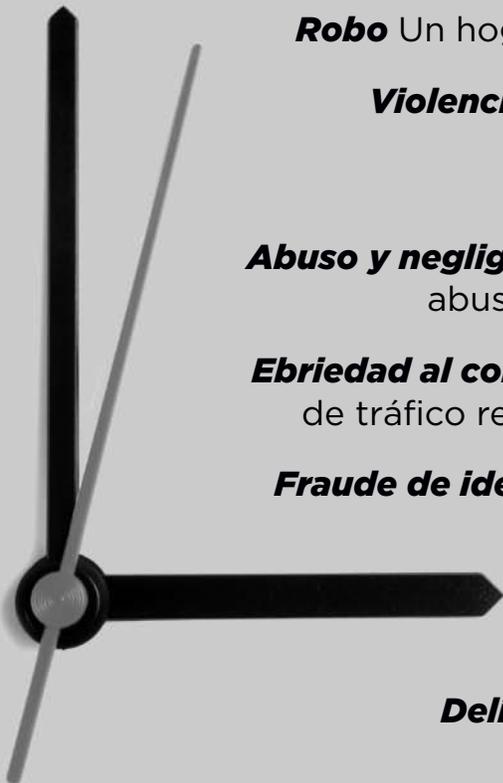
**Abuso y negligencia infantiles** Se realiza una denuncia de abuso o negligencia infantil cada 35 segundos.<sup>8</sup>

**Ebriedad al conducir** Una persona muere en un accidente de tráfico relacionado con el alcohol cada 29 minutos.<sup>9</sup>

**Fraude de identidad** Una persona se convierte en víctima de robo de identidad cada 8.7 segundos.<sup>10</sup>

**Abuso de ancianos** Un anciano se convierte en víctima cada 2.7 minutos.<sup>11</sup>

**Delito de odio** Se denuncia un delito motivado por el odio a la policía cada 73 minutos.<sup>12</sup>



<sup>1</sup> NOTA: Todos los cálculos de tiempo son realizados por el Centro Nacional para Víctimas del Delito utilizando datos de fuentes citadas.

<sup>2</sup> Buró Federal de Investigaciones, "La delincuencia en los Estados Unidos, 2005: Asesinato" ["Crime in the United States, 2005: Murder"], (Washington, DC: Buró Federal de Investigaciones, 2006), [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/violent\\_crime/murder\\_homicide.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html) (visitado el 22.08.07).

<sup>3</sup> Shannan M. Catalano, "Victimización delictiva, 2005" ["Criminal Victimization, 2005"], (Washington, DC: Buró de Estadísticas Judiciales, 2005), 3, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf> (visitado el 19.10.07).

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 2.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., 3.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., 9.

<sup>8</sup> Buró del Menor [Children's Bureau], "Malos tratos infantiles, 2004" ["Child Maltreatment, 2004"], (Washington, DC: Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos de los EE.UU., 2005), 23, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm04/cm04.pdf> (visitado el 03.08.07). También disponible en papel.

<sup>9</sup> Administración Nacional de Seguridad de Tráfico en Carreteras [National Highway Traffic Safety Administration], "Datos de seguridad de tránsito: estadísticas de choques: evaluación anual de seguridad de tránsito de 2006 - Un vistazo preliminar" ["Traffic Safety Facts: Crash Stats: 2006 Traffic Safety Annual Assessment - A Preview"],

(Washington, DC: Departamento de Transportes de EE.UU. [U.S. Department of Transportation], 2007), [http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/nhtsa\\_static\\_file\\_downloader.jsp?file=/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/NCSA/Content/RNotes/2007/810791.pdf](http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/nhtsa_static_file_downloader.jsp?file=/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/NCSA/Content/RNotes/2007/810791.pdf) (visitado el 19.10.07).

<sup>10</sup> Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc., "Investigaciones nuevas indican que el crecimiento del fraude de identidad se encuentra contenido y que los consumidores tienen más control del que creen tener" ["New Research Shows Identity Fraud Growth Is Contained and Consumers Have More Control Than They Think"], (Arlington, VA: Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc., 2006), <https://secure.platypusvideo.com/articlenews/article.php?articleID=25> (visitado el 19.10.07).

<sup>11</sup> Teaster et al., "La encuesta de Servicios Estatales de Protección del Adulto: abuso de adultos de 60 años de edad y mayores" ["The 2004 Survey of State Adult Protective Services: Abuse of Adults 60 Years of Age and Older"], (Washington, DC: Centro Nacional de Abuso de Ancianos [National Center on Elder Abuse], 2006), 5, <http://www.elderabusecenter.org/pdf/2-14-06%20FINAL%2060+REPORT.pdf> (visitado el 19.10.07).

<sup>12</sup> Buró Federal de Investigaciones, "Estadísticas de delitos motivados por el odio, 2005" ["Hate Crime Statistics, 2005"], (Washington, DC: Departamento de Justicia de EE.UU., 2006), 1, <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2005/docdownload/incidentsandoffenses.pdf> (visitado el 20.08.07).



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**Can you  
hear what  
we're not  
saying?**

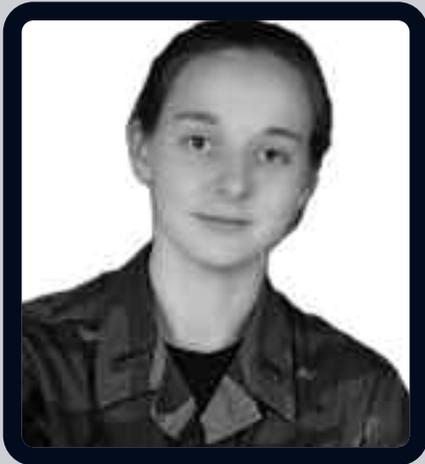
Child abuse shatters dreams and leaves deep emotional and, sometimes, physical scars—often behind impenetrable walls of silence. Be a voice for these children. Report child abuse.



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# It doesn't matter...



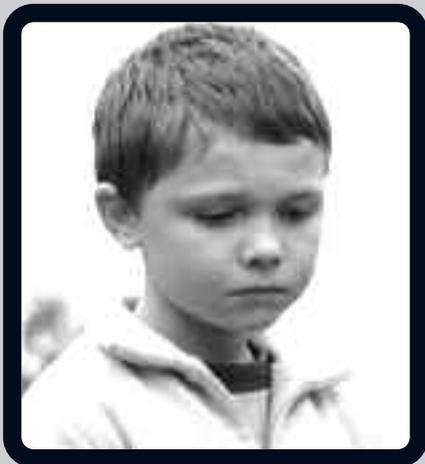
**Who it was.**



**What you  
were wearing.**



**What your sexual  
orientation is.**



**What you  
were doing.**



**Whether you  
were drinking.**



**Whether you are  
male or female.**

For a sexual assault victim, being believed and supported does matter. Whether you choose to report it or not, we can help.

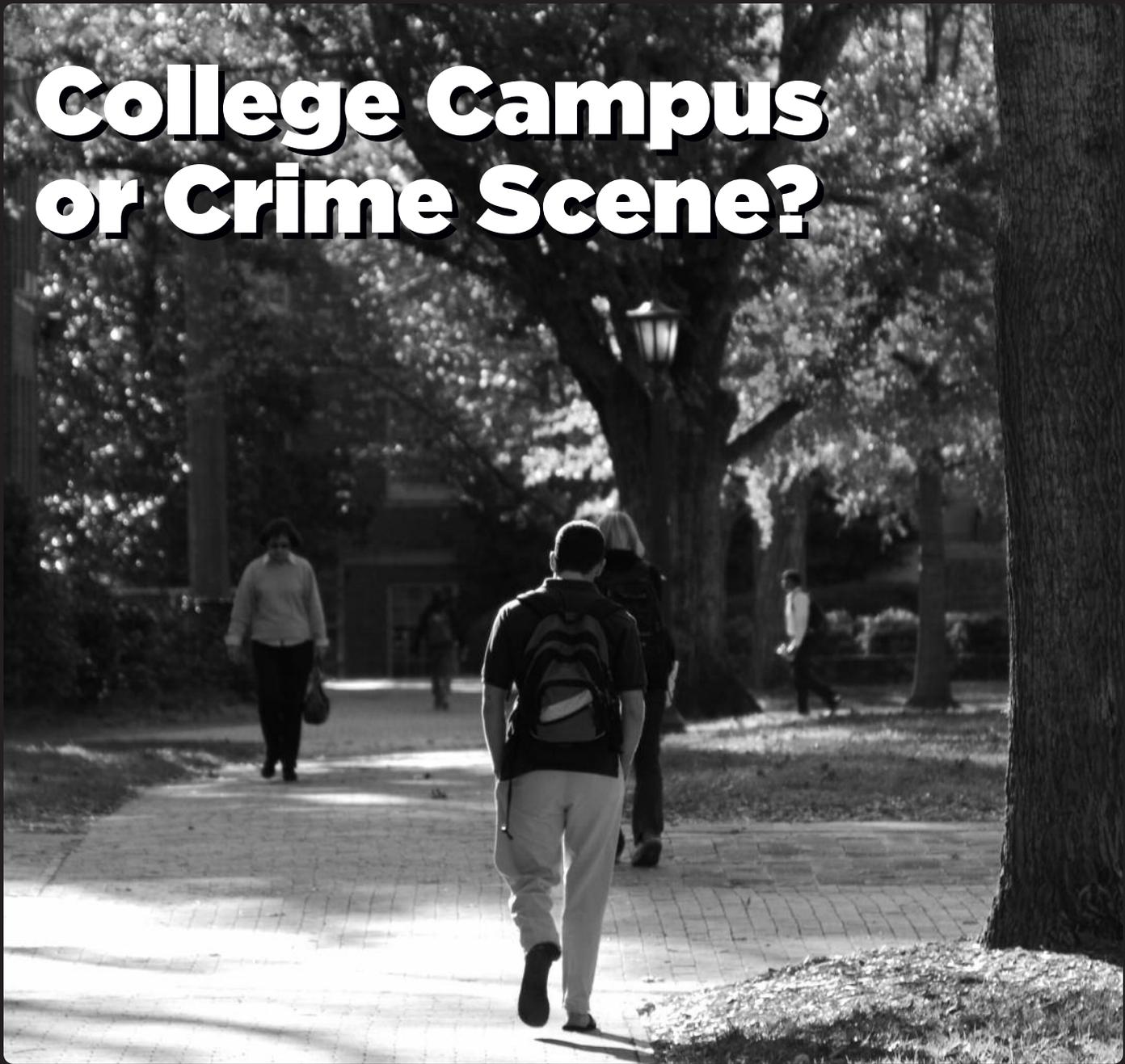


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# College Campus or Crime Scene?



Most campus crime doesn't make the headlines, but every year tens of thousands of college students become victims of stalking, sexual assault, homicide, robbery, and other crimes. If you or someone you know is a victim of crime, there is hope. There is help. Call us.



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**¿Puedes  
oír lo  
que no  
decimos?**

El abuso infantil destruye los sueños y deja profundas cicatrices emocionales y, a veces, físicas—a menudo detrás del muro impenetrable de silencio. Sé una voz para estos niños. Denuncia el abuso infantil.



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# No importa...



**Quién fue.**



**Qué ropa  
tenías puesta.**



**Cuál es tu  
orientación sexual.**



**Qué estabas  
haciendo.**



**Si estabas  
tomando.**



**Si eres varón  
o mujer.**

Para una víctima de abuso sexual, lo que sí importa es que le crean y apoyen. Ya sea que decidas informarlo o no, podemos ayudarte.



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# ¿Campus universitario o escena del crimen?



La mayoría de los delitos ocurridos en campus universitarios no llegan a los titulares, pero todos los años miles de estudiantes universitarios pasan a ser víctimas de acecho, abusos sexuales, homicidio, robos y otros delitos. Si tú o alguien que conoces es víctima de un delito, hay esperanza. Hay ayuda disponible. Llámanos.



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# Justice for ALL VICTIMS

## INTRODUCTION

Crime captures headlines. Whether it is a theft at a local store or a brutal attack in a college dorm room, crimes of all types make headlines—in the newspapers, on television, on the radio, and online. Yet how many Americans really understand the overall impact of crime and the importance of victims' rights to every citizen?

National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) offers a chance to look beyond the headlines—to show that crime affects not only victims but everyone. The 2008 NCVRW theme, "Justice for Victims. Justice for ALL," suggests that because anyone can become a victim of crime, every citizen has a powerful stake in victims' rights. Failure to honor these rights tarnishes our national ideal of justice for all.

To convey this compelling message to a broad audience, you need to build relationships with the media. You want to become an ally and a trusted source who reporters will seek out when covering victims and crime. Building effective media relations for National Crime Victims' Rights Week can enhance your organization's success throughout the year.

## Getting to Know Reporters

Whether you are a "news junkie" or not, by regularly monitoring local newspapers, listening to radio programs, and watching local news and cable television programs on important issues, you can become an expert on which reporters cover criminal justice, legal, public policy, social, and health stories. This information is as close as your computer, as virtually all news organizations have Web sites. Make a list of reporters who cover issues you care about, and update it regularly. (See "Media Lists" on the following page for more tips.)

Pay particular attention to local stories of concern to your organization. You can call reporters directly and offer yourself or your colleagues as experts. If the media cover "your" story (or other stories you find relevant), follow up with a thank-you letter or e-mail to the reporter and the editor, especially if they do a particularly good job. Throughout the publicity-building process be sure to return media calls quickly and provide all the available information that you can appropriately share.

## Gaining Coverage

To attract coverage, think like a reporter. The media view news as either "hard" (e.g., new national crime statistics, new sex offender laws) or "soft" (e.g., how the victim of a brutal assault is learning to live with his disabilities). The media will usually view National Crime Victims' Rights Week as soft news, unless high-profile crimes or related hard news events take place during the week.

By thinking about what messages might interest reporters, you increase your chances of being covered. Build your message framework around this year's theme, "Justice for Victims. Justice for ALL." You may want to focus on failures to notify domestic violence victims about the release of their abusers from jail, the denial of a victim's right to make an impact statement, communities that increase public safety by honoring victims' rights, or witness intimidation. Feature local events that showcase the importance of this year's theme for your community.

Emphasize the human impact of a crime. Show what happens when a victim's rights are denied. For example, what happens to victims when trials drag on for three years? How does a domestic violence victim feel when her abuser is released from jail and no one notifies her? Although crime trends or

# Working with the Media

statistics are important, readers and viewers will remember powerful victim testimony, such as a murder victim's mother lamenting that no eye witnesses would testify against the gang that killed her child.

## Media Lists

Simplify your publicity work by preparing a list of media contacts. Search the following resources:

- Yellow and white pages for the call letters and addresses of your city's radio and television stations and newspapers;
- Local radio and television station and newspaper Web sites;
- Media directories in your local library.

Internet search engines can help you identify your local media. Once you have identified these media, you can check their Web sites for the names of their editors, producers, and reporters. You can also check the white and yellow phone book pages or ask your local librarian to help you find media directories that list the names of reporters and editors, reader demographics, the paper's circulation, and staff contact information. Some library systems have telephone reference staff who can help you find such information quickly.

The following sample tools included in this section of the *2008 NCVRW Resource Guide* can support your work with the media.

## Sample News Release

News releases alert news organizations about the information you would like to publicize. The more professional the news release, the more likely that reporters will give you the publicity you seek. The Resource Guide offers you a sample news release that announces National Crime Victims' Rights Week and the kickoff events in Washington, DC, and includes a quotation from John W. Gillis, Director of the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, at the U.S. Department of Justice.

Because local events have the most interest for your local media, be sure to highlight your area's National Crime Victims' Rights Week events. It's also useful to add a one-page summary that includes the name of the local event, featured activities, date, time, location, sponsors, a brief description of the event, and contact information.

Use the classic "inverted pyramid" style to organize your release: place your most important information first, followed by supporting details. Conclude with a brief paragraph about your organization, its mission, and its relationship to the event.

Send out your National Crime Victims' Rights Week news release via mail, fax, or e-mail **at least ten days** before your event. Make follow-up phone calls to offer more information and confirm media participation.

## Sample Public Service Announcements

Public service announcements (PSAs), brief on-air messages that serve the public interest, can support your media efforts by building general public awareness about victim-related issues and reaching out to crime victims in your community. This Resource Guide offers three sample PSA scripts—a 15-second, 30-second, and 60-second—that you can produce with the support of your local television or radio station. In each PSA script, you should include an organization name, phone number, Web site (if available), and e-mail address so that listeners and viewers can seek more information. **NEW** this year on the Theme DVD is a broadcast-quality 30-second television PSA with space for your organization's contact information. (Script provided on page 5.)

If your media plan includes a PSA, contact the public service departments of your local radio and television stations **at least two months** before National Crime Victims' Rights Week to learn about their requirements and deadlines for PSAs. Some radio stations will accept a "live-copy" script (a public service message read on-air by an announcer) that you submit. When you mail the finished PSAs or scripts, include a cover letter that encourages the radio or television station to support your public awareness campaign.

## Sample Op-ed Column

"Op-ed" columns, usually published opposite newspaper editorial columns

and often written by guest contributors, attract a wide readership. Op-eds should relate to a current event and offer a new perspective or slant on an issue of public interest. You can write your own column or coauthor the piece with another organization. This section of the Resource Guide also includes a sample op-ed and tips on how to write your own.

## Other Tips

**Media Advisories:** *Two weeks before your event* you may want to distribute a media advisory, or media alert—a one-page notification to the media. Media advisories briefly describe a newsworthy event, such as a news conference, candlelight observance, rally, or open house. An advisory lists the “who, what, where, when, and why” of the event. Follow up your media advisory with calls to targeted reporters. If any of the major news wire services (such as the Associated Press or Reuters) has a bureau in your city, call their “day book,” which lists each day’s newsworthy events in your community, and ask that your event be listed.

**Fact Sheets:** Reporters need facts and reliable information to add substance to their stories. Prepare fact sheets on the issues you want to highlight for National Crime Victims’ Rights Week. You can include information such as national and local statistics on crime rates, overviews of victims’ rights laws and pending legislation, and details about volunteer activities to support victims of crime. ■

## Media Strategies

- Write to the managing editors of local newspapers and the owners of radio stations *two months before* National Crime Victims’ Rights Week to request their support for your public service campaign.
- Ask your local media to focus a program or article on victims’ experiences; alert them about the crimes you want to emphasize this year.
- Contact your local cable access talk shows, which are always looking for ideas and often feature local community service agency programs.
- Call a few local public relations or marketing firms to ask if they might offer free help to plan and implement your campaign.
- Share your National Crime Victims’ Rights Week proclamation with your mayor, county executive, or city council chair (see sample in Section 2); ask them to read the proclamation at their meetings and speaking engagements the week before National Crime Victims’ Rights Week.
- After events, send high-resolution digital or 35mm black-and-white photographs to your local newspapers. Many newspapers may not have staff to cover such events, but they may print community event photos that you provide. Be sure to include a caption that identifies each person in the photo and provides a brief description of the event. Also provide the name and phone number of a person the paper can contact for more information.



# SAMPLE NEWS RELEASE

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

[Date]

**CONTACT:**

[Name/Title/Agency]

[Phone Number]

[E-mail]

## [Your City] Shows Its Support for Crime Victims *City Officials and Community Members Participate in Local Observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week*

[City/State]—Citizens joined local officials at events throughout [Your City] today to mark the beginning of National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 13-19. These events, coinciding with public rallies, candlelight vigils, and other activities held across the nation, honored victims, their families, and those who serve them.

"This year's theme is 'Justice for Victims. Justice for All,'" said [name of local official]. "That means there will be no justice for any of us if we don't seek greater fairness for victims of crime. It's time for our community to stand behind those harmed by crime."

Justice for victims has progressed dramatically since the 1980s. All states and the federal government have comprehensive victims' rights laws, and 33 states have constitutional amendments to protect victims' rights. Every state has a victim compensation fund, and thousands of victim service agencies help victims nationwide. Important laws, such as the federal Justice for All Act of 2004, extend protections to victims and close gaps in victims' rights.

Despite such impressive progress, however, our nation has a long way to go. Even states with strong victims' rights laws do not always honor these rights. Jurisdictions may fail to notify victims about court proceedings or offender status, deny them the opportunity to be heard at sentencing, fail to issue or enforce orders of restitution, or fail to inform victims about compensation they are entitled to receive. Some states limit specific rights to victims of violence, and in almost half the states, victims of nonviolent felonies have no rights.

"Injustice to victims weakens public safety," said John W. Gillis, director of the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. "If victims are too discouraged to report crimes or serve as witnesses, our criminal justice system grinds to a halt. Every American has a stake in victims' rights."

The U.S. Department of Justice will launch National Crime Victims' Rights Week in Washington, DC, with its annual National Candlelight Observance Ceremony on April 10, and its Awards Ceremony, April 11, to honor extraordinary individuals and programs that serve victims of crime. For additional information about National Crime Victims' Rights Week and ideas on how to serve victims in your community, please contact [agency/organization] at [area code/telephone number] or visit [agency's] Web site at [Web site address]. For more ideas on how to volunteer, visit the Office for Victims of Crime Web site, [www.crimevictims.gov/volunteers.html](http://www.crimevictims.gov/volunteers.html). ■

###

**Type your news release, double spaced, on the sample letterhead included in this Resource Guide. Distribute your release to local media outlets at least 10 days before your event.**

# SAMPLE PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

This year's National Crime Victims' Rights Week theme—"Justice for Victims. Justice for All."—echoes the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag, recited every morning in schools throughout the United States. You can produce powerful public service announcements (PSAs) by drawing on Americans' shared memory of that pledge.

The following sample PSAs begin with children's voices reciting, "One nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." If you use one of these PSAs, ask your local radio station to add to your announcement a recording of children's voices reciting the Pledge. You can also partner with a school system or individual school to recruit children to record the Pledge of Allegiance at the local radio station and to join in ceremonies, contests, and other events. Such a partnership engages the children, parents, school, and community in observing National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

## 15-second PSA

Children's voices: "...*One nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.*"

This is National Crime Victims' Rights Week, a time to seek justice for victims of crime. To find out how you can help victims, call [your organization] at [your phone number] or visit [your Web site]. Let's support justice for victims—and justice for all.

## 30-second PSA

Children's voices: "...*One nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.*"

Crime can strike anyone—anywhere. An estimated 23 million Americans become victims of crime every year.<sup>1</sup> And these victims deserve justice. They need our nation to honor their rights, protect their safety, and help them rebuild their lives. This is National Crime Victims' Rights Week. To find out how you can help victims, call [your number] or visit [your Web site]. Let's bring justice for victims—and justice for all—to our community.

## 60-second PSA

Children's voices: "...*One nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.*"

Americans believe in justice for all. Yet to achieve justice for all, we must seek justice for victims of crime. Victims want offenders held accountable for their crimes. And they want our nation to honor their rights, protect their safety, and help them rebuild their lives. April 13–19 is National Crime Victims' Rights Week—a time to improve our community's response to victims. Victims may need compensation for their losses, a chance to be heard in court, or neighbors who understand that crime can happen to anyone. To find out how you can help victims, call [your organization] at [your phone number] or visit

[your Web site]. Let's bring justice for victims—and justice for all—to our community. ■

## New! 30-second Broadcast-Quality TV PSA

(featured on Theme DVD)

### Victim #1:

I think a lot of people think that justice is retribution. I don't think that is really what justice is about. Justice is about being able to go to sleep at night.

### Victim #2:

Justice means faith that I can do something. That my voice matters.

### Victim #3:

Justice must be equal. And justice for crime victims should be at the head of the table.

### Tag Line\*:

To learn more about justice for victims, please contact us: INSERT LOCAL ORGANIZATION'S CONTACT INFORMATION

\*At the end of the PSA, five seconds of "black" are included to which local contact information can be added. (Note: white or yellow text on a blue or black screen works best; some TV stations might even be willing to add a voiceover to your contact information.)

<sup>1</sup> Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed October 15, 2007).

# HOW TO WRITE AN OP-ED

The most popular page in any newspaper is the editorial page. Readers often skip past the front page, sports pages, and television listings to find out what editorial boards and guest writers think about the most important issues of the day. To let your community know why National Crime Victims' Rights Week is so important, why not write an opinion-editorial (op-ed) about "Justice for Victims. Justice for All." for your local newspaper?

## Purpose of an Op-Ed

Op-eds are statements of opinion, often by an independent contributor rather than a newspaper staff member. Newspapers customarily publish op-eds on the page opposite the editorial page. Op-eds aim to educate, inform, and often persuade the public about a particular subject. Op-ed writers may want to influence the newspaper's entire readership or a particularly influential group, such as neighborhood association leaders. To achieve the greatest impact, skilled op-ed writers strategize before they begin writing. They identify their target audience, what they want that audience to know, and what steps their readers might take to solve the problem.

## Choosing a Strategy

No matter which approach you take, your op-ed will explore why our nation observes National Crime Victims' Rights Week every year. Your goal is to alert the public about denials—or lack of

awareness—of victims' rights that affect the course of justice for victims and, ultimately, for everyone. Scan the headlines and television news for a victims' rights issue that makes news in your community. You might use witness intimidation, for example, as a "hook" to explain why authorities must protect victims and conduct speedy trials. Or you might describe the death of a stalking victim who received no notification that her abuser had been released from prison. Such local cases show why seeking *justice for victims* and *justice for all* should be everyone's priority.

## Op-ed Writers' Checklist

### ■ Start with a memorable opening.

*Example:* "On the night he died in a hail of machine-gun fire, eight-year-old Ethan Carter was riding his bicycle fifty yards from his house. A teenage neighbor who witnessed the crime agreed to testify against the killers. But when his mother received a death threat on the family's answering machine, the witness quickly withdrew his testimony, and the prosecutor withdrew the case."

### ■ Use the first or second paragraph to state the position you are taking in your op-ed.

*Example:* "Last year, local courts dismissed an alarming number of murder cases because witnesses refused to testify. [Your city] must do more to protect victims and other potential witnesses."

### ■ Show your readers why they should care.

*Example:* "What happened to eight-year-old Ethan Carter could happen to anyone's child. Witness intimidation and drive-by shootings that kill innocent children are everyone's concern."

### ■ Link your op-ed to National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

*Example:* "April 13-19 is National Crime Victims' Rights Week, when we focus on how crimes like witness intimidation affect our community."

### ■ Support your main idea with two or three points.

*Example:*

- "Witness intimidation affected 40 local murder cases last year."
- "Witness intimidation is increasing nationwide."
- "Speedy trials and witness protection can make a difference."

### ■ Back up your arguments with facts, statistics, and quotations.

*Example:*

- Several prosecutors interviewed for a 1996 National Institute of Justice (NIJ) report estimated that witness intimidation is a factor in "up to 75 to 100 percent of the violent crimes committed in some gang-dominated regions."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Peter Finn and Kerry Murphy Healy, *Preventing Gang- and Drug-Related Witness Intimidation*, (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 1996), NCJ 163067, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/163067.pdf>, (accessed September 17, 2007).

- “We believe that witness intimidation allowed these defendants to elude justice,” said Ramon Korionoff, a spokesman for Prince George’s County State’s Attorney Glenn Ivey, in an e-mail to the *Washington Post*.<sup>3</sup>

- **End with a powerful recap of the National Crime Victims’ Rights Week theme.**

*Example:* “Let’s bring *justice for victims*—and *justice for all*—to our community.”

## Op-Ed Style Tips

- Use short words, sentences, and paragraphs.
- Use an informal, conversational tone.
- Use active verbs (“he wrote an article,” versus “an article was written” or “there was an article written”).
- Avoid clichés (e.g., “a chain is only as strong as its weakest link”) and jargon (e.g., “RAM” for random access memory).
- Limit your op-ed to 750 words (check with your newspaper on length requirements).

## How to Get Your Op-ed Published

- Choose local publications that are likely to accept your submission.
- Check your newspaper’s guidelines on space limits, deadlines, and other requirements (usually available on the publication’s Web site).
- Find out how to submit the document: mail, e-mail, or fax.
- Include your name, address, title, e-mail address, and phone numbers.



<sup>3</sup>Ruben Castaneda, “2 Killings, Dozens of Witnesses, No Closure,” *Washington Post*, August 13, 2007, <http://www.washingtonpost.com>, (accessed September 17, 2007).

## Justice for Victims Keeps Communities Safe

### *National Crime Victims' Rights Week 2008: Justice for Victims. Justice for All.*

Last year's Virginia Tech massacre reminded us that crime can strike anyone—anywhere. Twenty-three million Americans become victims every year, and violent crime is on the rise in many areas throughout our country.<sup>1</sup> In the six years since September 11, 2001, nearly 100,000 people have been murdered in the United States. National Crime Victims' Rights Week, observed nationwide April 13-19, calls on us to consider the life-changing impact crime has on victims and their loved ones, and to make justice for all victims an urgent priority for our community.

On paper, victims have ample access to justice. All 50 states and the federal government have victims' rights laws that prescribe how to treat victims. Thirty-three states have amended their constitutions to protect victims' rights. All states have programs to compensate victims for crime-related losses, and legislatures are passing new victims' rights laws every year. The 2004 Justice for All Act, for example, bolsters the rights of victims in federal court and offers the states a model to continue expanding victims' rights.

Yet many criminal justice systems still do not enforce these rights. Jurisdictions may fail to notify victims about court proceedings or ignore their right to be present in court. They may disregard victims' right to be informed about compensation or to be heard at sentencing. Court-ordered delays may undermine the right to a speedy trial, interrupting victims' lives and jeopardizing their recovery. More ominously, many jurisdictions are failing to keep victims safe. Although half the states give victims the right to be "reasonably protected" from offenders during the criminal justice process, frequent accounts of witness intimidation suggest how often such protections fail.<sup>2</sup>

Local officials may argue that they can't afford the staff costs required to enforce victims' rights. So how can jurisdictions—strapped for funds and struggling with crowded court dockets—justify the costs of honoring victims' rights?

First, the cost of indifference to victims' rights is incalculable. If authorities fail to enforce a protective order or notify a stalking victim when a stalker has been released from jail, victims may decide that reporting crimes or testifying in court is too costly and dangerous. Such failures undermine the safety of entire communities.

Second, enforcing victims' rights can help the criminal justice system work more effectively. A stalking victim who is notified of the stalker's release from prison can take steps to protect herself and thus prevent another crime. A domestic violence victim whose incarcerated abuser continues to threaten her can give the parole board evidence that he should not be released. Even if the offender is released, corrections officers then know he must be carefully supervised. Such information from victims enhances their own and others' safety.

Other victims' rights—to a speedy trial, to receive restitution, and to be heard at sentencing—can also help keep communities safe. Speedy trials ensure swift justice, remove offenders from the street, and minimize opportunities for witness intimidation. Court-ordered restitution recognizes and redresses the harm done to victims, forces offenders to directly compensate victims, and discourages further crimes. Allowing victims to confer with prosecutors and be heard at sentencing ensures that judges can take victims' views into account. And victim impact statements at sentencing can lead to fairer sentences and greater public confidence in the courts.

Enforcing victims' rights protects victims, enhances public safety, and fosters public confidence in our criminal justice system. Communities that support *justice for victims* invest in achieving *justice for all*. ■

<sup>1</sup>Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed September 19, 2007).

<sup>2</sup>Kelly Dedal, "Witness Intimidation: Problem Oriented Guides for Police, Problem Specific Guide Series No. 42," (Washington, DC: Community Oriented Policing Services, 2006), 5, [http://www.popcenter.org/problems/PDFs/witness\\_intimidation.pdf](http://www.popcenter.org/problems/PDFs/witness_intimidation.pdf), (accessed November 6, 2007).



# Justice for ALL VICTIMS

## Crime Victims' Rights in America: An Historical Overview

During the past four decades, tremendous progress has been made in securing and strengthening legal rights, protections, and services for victims of crime.

*Landmarks in Victims' Rights and Services* charts that progress—from 1965 to the present—by highlighting the enactment of critical federal and state laws, the growth of national and community victim service organizations, the release of landmark studies and reports that focused national attention on crime victim issues, and the development of new victim assistance strategies that expanded the nation's capacity to help victims rebuild their lives.

This historical overview can be a useful tool to educate your community about just how far victims' rights have come. Use this summary document to develop public awareness messages for public service announcements, presentations, speeches, media interviews, op-ed columns, and other education efforts during National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year.

The history of the victims' rights movement is the story of victims, victim advocates, and countless other individuals tirelessly working together to bring hope to the millions of individuals, families, and communities harmed by crime each year.

It is a story of steady, certain progress that continues today. Standing on the shoulders of those early advocates and pioneers, we continue that proud legacy by rededicating ourselves to making victims' rights, protections, and services a reality. We cannot achieve *justice for all* until we realize *justice for victims*.

### Key Federal Victims' Rights Legislation

1974	Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act
1980	Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act
1982	Victim and Witness Protection Act
1982	Missing Children's Act
1984	Victims of Crime Act
1984	Justice Assistance Act
1984	Missing Children's Assistance Act
1984	Family Violence Prevention and Services Act
1985	Children's Justice Act
1988	Drunk Driving Prevention Act
1990	Hate Crime Statistics Act
1990	Victims of Child Abuse Act
1990	Victims' Rights and Restitution Act
1990	National Child Search Assistance Act
1992	Battered Women's Testimony Act
1993	Child Sexual Abuse Registry Act
1994	Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act
1994	Violence Against Women Act
1996	Community Notification Act ("Megan's Law")
1996	Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act
1996	Mandatory Victims' Restitution Act
1997	Victims' Rights Clarification Act
1998	Crime Victims with Disabilities Act
1998	Identity Theft and Deterrence Act
2000	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
2001	Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (established September 11 <sup>th</sup> Victim Compensation Fund)
2003	PROTECT Act ("Amber Alert" law)
2003	Prison Rape Elimination Act
2003	Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act
2004	Justice for All Act, including Title I <i>The Scott Campbell, Stephanie Roper, Wendy Preston, Louarna Gillis, and Nila Lynn Crime Victims' Rights Act</i>
2006	Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act
2006	Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act

# CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA

**"If we do not maintain justice, justice will not maintain us."**

*Francis Bacon, English philosopher and statesman (1561 – 1626)*

## 1965

- The first crime victim compensation program is established in California.
- By 1970, five additional compensation programs are created in New York, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Maryland, and the Virgin Islands.

## 1972

- The first three victim assistance programs are established:
  - > Aid for Victims of Crime in St. Louis, Missouri
  - > Bay Area Women Against Rape in San Francisco, California
  - > Rape Crisis Center in Washington, DC

## 1973

- The results of the first National Crime Victimization Survey are released. The survey, commissioned by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, asks U.S. household members about their exposure to crime. It is intended to complement what is known about crime from the FBI's annual compilation of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies.

## 1974

- The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds the first victim/witness programs in the Brooklyn and Milwaukee

District Attorneys' offices, plus seven others through a grant to the National District Attorneys Association, to establish model assistance programs for victims, encourage victim cooperation, and improve prosecution.

- The first law enforcement-based victim assistance programs are established in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and Indianapolis, Indiana.
- Congress passes the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, which establishes the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. The new Center establishes an information clearinghouse and provides technical assistance and model programs.

## 1975

- The first "Victims' Rights Week" is organized by the Philadelphia District Attorney.
- Citizen activists from across the country unite to expand victim services and increase recognition of victims' rights through the formation of the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA).

## 1976

- The National Organization for Women forms a task force to examine the problem of battering. It calls for research into the problem, along with money for battered women's shelters.
- The first national conference on

battered women is sponsored by the Milwaukee Task Force on Women in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

- In Fresno County, California, Chief Probation Officer James Rowland creates the first victim impact statement to provide the judiciary with an objective inventory of victim injuries and losses at sentencing.
- The first hotline for battered women is started by Women's Advocates in St. Paul, Minnesota.
- Women's Advocates and Haven House in Pasadena, California, establish the first shelters for battered women.
- Nebraska and Wisconsin become the first states to abolish the marital rape exemption.

## 1977

- The National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards is established by the existing 22 state victim compensation programs to promote the creation of a nationwide network of compensation programs.
- Oregon becomes the first state to enact mandatory arrest in domestic violence cases.

## 1978

- The National Coalition Against Sexual Assault is formed to combat sexual violence and promote services for rape victims.
- The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV) is

# AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

organized as a voice for the battered women's movement on a national level.

- Parents Of Murdered Children (POMC), a self-help support group, is founded in Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Minnesota becomes the first state to allow probable cause (warrant-less) arrests in cases of domestic assault, regardless of whether a protection order has been issued.

## 1979

- Frank G. Carrington, considered by many to be "the father of the victims' rights movement," founds the Crime Victims' Legal Advocacy Institute, Inc., to promote the rights of crime victims in the civil and criminal justice systems. The nonprofit organization is renamed VALOR, the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, in 1981.
- The Office on Domestic Violence is established in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services but is later closed in 1981.
- The World Society of Victimology is formed to promote research relating to crime victims and victim assistance, advocate for victims' interests, and advance cooperation of international, regional, and local agencies concerned with crime victims' issues.

## 1980

- Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) is founded after the death of 13-year-old Cari Lightner, who was killed by a repeat drunk-driving offender. The first two MADD chapters are established in Sacramento, California, and Annapolis, Maryland.

- Congress passes the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act of 1980.
- Wisconsin passes the first "Crime Victims' Bill of Rights."
- The First National Day of Unity is established in October by NCADV to mourn battered women who have died, celebrate women who have survived the violence, and honor all who have worked to defeat domestic violence.
- The first Victim Impact Panel is sponsored by Remove Intoxicated Drivers (RID) in Oswego County, New York.

## 1981

- President Ronald Reagan proclaims the first "National Victims' Rights Week" in April.
- The abduction and murder of six-year-old Adam Walsh prompt a national campaign to raise public awareness about missing children and enact laws to better protect children.
- The Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime recommends that a separate national task force be created to examine victims' issues.

## 1982

- In a Rose Garden ceremony, President Reagan appoints members of the Task Force on Victims of Crime, which holds public hearings in six cities across the nation to focus attention on the needs of crime victims. The Task Force's Final Report offers 68 recommendations that become the framework for the advancement of new programs and policies. Its final recommendation, to amend

the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution to guarantee that "...the victim, in every criminal prosecution, shall have the right to be present and to be heard at all critical stages of judicial proceedings..." becomes a vital source of new energy to secure state victims' rights constitutional amendments.

- The Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982 brings "fair treatment standards" to victims and witnesses in the federal criminal justice system.
- California becomes the first state to amend its constitution to address the interests of crime victims by establishing a constitutional right to victim restitution.
- The passage of the Missing Children's Act of 1982 helps guarantee that identifying information about missing children is promptly entered into the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer system.
- Congress abolishes, through failure of appropriations, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; many grassroots and system-based victim assistance programs close.

## 1983

- The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is established by the U.S. Department of Justice within the Office of Justice Programs to implement recommendations from the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime. OVC establishes a national resource center, trains professionals, and develops model legislation to protect victims' rights.

# CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA

- U.S. Attorney General William French Smith establishes a Task Force on Family Violence, which holds six public hearings across the United States.
- U.S. Attorney General Smith issues the first *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*, which outlines standards for federal victim and witness assistance and implementation of victims' rights contained in the federal Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982.
- In April, President Reagan honors crime victims in a White House Rose Garden ceremony.
- The First National Conference of the Judiciary on Victims of Crime is held at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada, with support from the National Institute of Justice. Conferees develop recommendations for the judiciary on victims' rights and services.
- President Reagan proclaims the first National Missing Children's Day in observance of the fourth anniversary of the disappearance of six-year-old Etan Patz.
- Wisconsin passes the first Child Victim and Witness Bill of Rights.
- The International Association of Chiefs of Police Board of Governors adopts a Crime Victims' Bill of Rights and establishes a Victims' Rights Committee to focus attention on the needs of crime victims by law enforcement officials nationwide.
- forfeitures, to support state victim compensation and local victim service programs.
- President Reagan signs the Justice Assistance Act, which establishes a financial assistance program for state and local government and funds 200 new victim service programs.
- The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children is established as the national resource agency for missing children. The Center was mandated as part of the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1982.
- The Task Force on Family Violence presents its report to the U.S. Attorney General with recommendations for action, including improving the criminal justice system's response to battered women and establishing prevention and awareness activities, education and training, and data collection and reporting.
- The National Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984 is enacted, providing strong incentives to states to raise the minimum age for drinking to 21, saving thousands of young lives in years to come.
- The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services is founded to involve the faith community in violence prevention and victim assistance.
- Congress passes the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, which earmarks federal funding for programs serving victims of domestic violence.
- Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) is organized at the first police survivors' seminar held in Washington, DC, by 110 relatives of officers killed in the line of duty.
- A victim/witness notification system is established within the Federal Bureau of Prisons.
- Victim/witness coordinator positions are established in the U.S. Attorneys' Offices within the U.S. Department of Justice.
- California State University, Fresno, initiates the first Victim Services Certificate Program offered for academic credit by a university.
- OVC establishes the National Victims Resource Center, now named the Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC), to serve as a clearinghouse for OVC publications and other resource information.

## 1985

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$68 million.
- The National Victim Center (renamed the National Center for Victims of Crime in 1998) is founded in honor of attempted-murder victim Sunny von Bulow to promote the rights and needs of crime victims and to educate Americans about the devastating effect of crime on our society.
- The United Nations General Assembly adopts the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power that serves as the basis for victim service reform at national and local levels throughout the world.
- President Reagan announces the Child Safety Partnership to enhance private sector efforts to promote child safety, clarify information about child victimization, and increase public awareness of child abuse.

## 1984

- The passage of the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) establishes the Crime Victims Fund, made up of federal criminal fines, penalties, and bond

## AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

- The U.S. Surgeon General issues a report identifying domestic violence as a major public health problem.

### 1986

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$62 million.
- OVC awards the first grants to support state victim assistance and compensation programs.
- Two years after its passage, the Victims of Crime Act is amended by the Children's Justice Act to provide funds specifically for the investigation and prosecution of child abuse.
- Over 100 constitutional amendment activists meet in Washington, DC, at a forum sponsored by NOVA, and formally agree to seek a federal constitutional amendment.
- Rhode Island passes a victims' rights constitutional amendment granting victims the rights to restitution, to submit victim impact statements, and to be treated with dignity and respect.
- MADD's "Red Ribbon Campaign" enlists motorists to display a red ribbon on their automobiles, signaling a pledge to drive safely and soberly during the holidays. This national public awareness effort has since become an annual campaign.
- By year's end, 35 states have established victim compensation programs.

### 1987

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$77 million.
- The National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network and Steering Committee are formed at a meeting hosted by the National Center for Victims of Crime (formerly the National Victim Center). This initiative becomes instrumental in the passage of victims' rights amendments throughout the United States.
- Security on Campus, Inc., (SOC) is established by Howard and Connie Clery, following the tragic robbery, rape, and murder of their daughter, Jeanne, at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania. SOC raises national awareness about crime and victimization on our nation's campuses.
- The American Correctional Association establishes a Task Force on Victims of Crime.
- NCADV establishes the first national toll-free domestic violence hotline.
- October is officially designated as National Domestic Violence Awareness Month to honor battered women and those who serve them.
- In a 5-4 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court rules in *Booth v. Maryland* (482 U.S. 496) that victim impact statements are unconstitutional (in violation of the Eighth Amendment) when applied to the penalty phase of a capital trial because "only the defendant's personal responsibility and moral guilt" may be considered in capital sentencing. Significant dissenting opinions are offered.
- Victims and advocates in Florida, frustrated by five years of inaction by their legislature on a proposed

victims' rights constitutional amendment, begin a petition drive. Thousands of citizens sign petitions supporting constitutional protection for victims' rights. The Florida legislature reconsiders, and the constitutional amendment appears on the 1988 ballot.

### 1988

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$93 million.
- OVC sets aside funds for the Victim Assistance in Indian Country grant program to provide direct services to Native Americans by establishing "on-reservation" victim assistance programs in Indian Country.
- The National Aging Resource Center on Elder Abuse is established by a cooperative agreement among the American Public Welfare Association, the National Association of State Units on Aging, and the University of Delaware. Renamed the National Center on Elder Abuse, it continues to provide information and statistics.
- *State v. Ciskie* is the first case to allow the use of expert testimony to explain the behavior and mental state of an adult rape victim. The testimony is used to show why a victim of repeated physical and sexual assaults by her intimate partner would not immediately call the police or take action. The jury convicts the defendant on four counts of rape.
- The Drunk Driving Prevention Act is passed, and all states raise the minimum drinking age to 21.
- Victims' rights constitutional amendments are introduced in Arizona, California, Connecticut,

# CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA

Delaware, Michigan, South Carolina, and Washington. Florida's amendment is placed on the November ballot, where it passes with 90 percent of the vote. Michigan's amendment passes with over 80 percent of the vote.

- OVC sponsors the first "Indian Nations: Justice for Victims of Crime" conference in Rapid City, South Dakota.
- Amendments to the Victims of Crime Act legislatively establish the Office for Victims of Crime, elevate the position of Director by making Senate confirmation necessary for appointment, and encourage state compensation programs to cover victims of domestic violence, homicide, and drunk driving. In addition, VOCA amendments, at the behest of MADD and POMC, add a new "priority" category for funding victim assistance programs for "previously underserved victims of violent crime."
- OVC establishes a Federal Emergency Fund for victims in the federal criminal justice system.

## 1989

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$133 million.
- In a 5-4 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court reaffirms in *South Carolina v. Gathers* its 1987 decision in *Booth v. Maryland* that victim impact evidence and arguments are unconstitutional when applied to the penalty phase of a capital trial. Again, significant dissenting opinions are offered.
- The legislatures in Texas and Washington pass victims' rights constitutional amendments. Both are ratified by voters.

## 1990

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$146 million.
- Congress passes the Hate Crime Statistics Act, requiring the U.S. Attorney General to collect data on the incidence of certain crimes motivated by prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity.
- The Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act, requiring institutions of higher education to disclose murder, rape, robbery, and other crimes on campus, is signed into law by President George H.W. Bush.
- Congress passes the Victims of Child Abuse Act, which features reforms to make the federal criminal justice system less traumatic for child victims and witnesses.
- The Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 incorporates a Bill of Rights for federal crime victims and codifies services that should be available to victims of crime.
- Congress passes legislation proposed by MADD to prevent drunk drivers and other offenders from filing bankruptcy to avoid paying criminal restitution or civil fines.
- The Arizona petition drive to place the victims' rights constitutional amendment on the ballot succeeds, and the amendment is ratified by voters.
- The first National Incidence Study on Missing, Abducted, Runaway and Thrownaway Children in America shows that more than one million children are abducted annually.

- The National Child Search Assistance Act requires law enforcement to enter reports of missing children and unidentified persons into the FBI's NCIC computer system.

## 1991

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$128 million.
- U.S. Representative Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) introduces the first Congressional Joint Resolution (H. J. RES. 247) to place victims' rights in the U.S. Constitution.
- California State University, Fresno, approves the first bachelor's degree program in victimology in the nation.
- The National Center for Victims of Crime releases *America Speaks Out*, the results of the first national public opinion poll to examine citizens' attitudes about violence and victimization.
- In a 7-2 decision in *Payne v. Tennessee* (501 U.S. 808), the U.S. Supreme Court reverses its earlier decisions in *Booth v. Maryland* (1987) and *South Carolina v. Gathers* (1989) and rules that testimony and prosecutorial arguments commenting on the murder victim's good character, as well as how the victim's death affected his or her survivors, do not violate the defendant's constitutional rights in a capital case.
- U.S. Attorney General William P. Barr issues new comprehensive guidelines that establish procedures for the federal criminal justice system to respond to the needs of crime victims. The 1991 *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness*

## AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

*Assistance* implement new protections of the Crime Control Act of 1990, integrating requirements of the Crime Victims' Bill of Rights, the Victims of Child Abuse Act, and the Victim and Witness Protection Act.

- The American Probation and Parole Association establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' issues and concerns related to community corrections.
- The New Jersey legislature passes a victims' rights constitutional amendment, which is ratified by voters in November.
- Colorado legislators introduce a victims' rights constitutional amendment on the first day of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. The bill is unanimously passed by both Houses to be placed on the ballot in 1992.
- In an 8-0 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court rules in *Simon & Schuster v. New York Crime Victims Board* that New York's notoriety-for-profit statute was overly broad and unconstitutional. Notoriety-for-profit statutes had been passed by many states by this time to prevent convicted criminals from profiting from the proceeds of depictions of their crimes in the media or publications.
- The Washington Secretary of State implements the nation's first Address Confidentiality Program, which provides victims of domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault an alternative, confidential mailing address and secures the confidentiality of two normally public records—voter registration and motor vehicle records.
- By the end of 1991, seven states have incorporated victims' rights into their state constitutions.

### 1992

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$221 million.
- The National Center for Victims of Crime releases *Rape in America: A Report to the Nation*, a groundbreaking study on forcible rape, including data on rape frequency, victims' reporting rate to police, the impact of rape on victims' mental health, and the effect of media disclosure of victim identities on reporting rape to law enforcement.
- The Association of Paroling Authorities International establishes a Victim Issues Committee to examine victims' needs, rights, and services in parole processes.
- Congress reauthorizes the Higher Education Bill, which includes the Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights.
- The Battered Women's Testimony Act, which urges states to accept expert testimony in criminal cases involving battered women, is passed by Congress and signed into law by President George H. W. Bush.
- In a unanimous decision, the U.S. Supreme Court—in *R.A.V. v. City of St. Paul*—strikes down a local hate crimes ordinance in Minnesota. The ordinance had prohibited the display of a symbol which one knew or had reason to know "arouses anger, alarm or resentment in others on the basis of race, color, creed, religion or gender," and was found to violate the First Amendment.
- Five states—Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, and New Mexico—ratify victims' rights constitutional amendments.

- Twenty-eight states pass anti-stalking laws.
- Massachusetts passes a landmark bill creating a statewide computerized domestic violence registry and requires judges to check the registry when handling such cases.

### 1993

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$144 million.
- Wisconsin ratifies its victims' rights constitutional amendment, bringing the total number of states with these amendments to 14.
- Congress passes the International Parental Child Kidnapping Act, which makes unlawful removal of a child from outside the United States with the intent to obstruct the lawful exercise of parental rights a federal felony.
- President William J. Clinton signs the "Brady Bill," requiring a waiting period for the purchase of handguns.
- Congress passes the Child Sexual Abuse Registry Act, establishing a national repository for information about child sex offenders.
- Twenty-two states pass anti-stalking statutes, bringing the total number of states with anti-stalking laws to 50, plus the District of Columbia.

### 1994

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$185 million.
- The American Correctional Association Victims Committee publishes the landmark *Report and Recommendations on Victims of Juvenile Crime*, which offers

# CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA

guidelines for improving victims' rights and services within the juvenile justice system.

- Six additional states pass victims' rights constitutional amendments—the largest number ever in a single year—bringing the total number of states with amendments to 20. States with new amendments include Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Maryland, Ohio, and Utah.
- President Clinton signs a comprehensive package of federal victims' rights legislation as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. The Act includes:
  - > The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which authorizes more than \$1 billion in funding for programs to combat violence against women.
  - > Enhanced VOCA funding provisions.
  - > Establishment of a National Child Sex Offender Registry.
  - > Enhanced sentences for drunk drivers with child passengers.
- Kentucky becomes the first state to institute automated telephone notification to crime victims of their offender's status, location, and release date.
- OVC establishes the Community Crisis Response program, using the NOVA model, to improve services to victims in communities that have experienced a crime resulting in multiple violent victimizations.

## 1995

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$233 million.
- Legislatures in three states—Indiana, Nebraska, and North

Carolina—pass victims' rights constitutional amendments that will be placed on the ballot in 1996.

- The National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network proposes the first draft of language for a federal victims' rights constitutional amendment.
- The first class graduates from the National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA) in Washington, DC. Supported by OVC, NVAA provides an academically credited 45-hour curriculum on victimology, victims' rights, and other victim-related topics.
- *The Anatomy of Fraud: Report of a Nationwide Survey* by Richard Titus, Fred Heinzelmann, and John M. Boyle is published. The report is based on the first nationwide survey, conducted in 1991 by the National Institute of Justice, to determine the scope of fraud and its effects, with findings that an estimated \$40 billion is lost to fraud each year. One-third of the people surveyed reported that an attempt to defraud them had occurred in the previous year.
- The U.S. Department of Justice issues the revised *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*. These guidelines increase the accountability of federal criminal justice officials, directing that performance appraisals and reports of best efforts include information on compliance with the *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*.
- The Beijing World Conference on Women issues a landmark call for global action to end violence against women.

## 1996

- The Crime Victims Fund reaches an historic high with deposits over \$525 million.
- Federal victims' rights constitutional amendments are introduced in both houses of Congress with bipartisan support.
- Both presidential candidates and Attorney General Janet Reno endorse the concept of a federal victims' rights constitutional amendment.
- Eight states ratify the passage of victims' rights constitutional amendments—raising the total number of such state constitutional amendments to 29 nationwide.
- President Clinton reaffirms his support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims in a Rose Garden ceremony attended by members of Congress, criminal justice officials, and representatives of local, state, and national victims' rights organizations.
- The Community Notification Act, known as "Megan's Law," amends the Child Sexual Abuse Registry law to provide for notifying communities of the location of convicted sex offenders.
- President Clinton signs the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, providing \$1 million to strengthen antiterrorism efforts, make restitution mandatory in violent crime cases, and expand compensation and assistance for victims of terrorism both at home and abroad, including victims in the military.
- OVC uses its new authority under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act to provide

## AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

substantial financial assistance to the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

- The Mandatory Victims' Restitution Act, enacted as Title II of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, allows federal courts to award "public harm" restitution directly to state VOCA victim assistance programs. The Act makes restitution in federal cases mandatory, regardless of the defendant's ability to pay. It also requires federal courts to order restitution to victims of fraud.
- The VOCA definition of "crime victim" is expanded to include victims of financial crime, allowing this group to receive counseling, advocacy, and support services.
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline is established by Congress to provide crisis intervention information and referrals to victims of domestic violence and their friends and family.
- The Church Arson Prevention Act is signed in response to an increasing number of acts of arson against religious institutions around the country.
- The Drug-induced Rape Prevention Act is enacted to address the emerging issue of drug-facilitated rape and sexual assault.
- The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, within the U.S. Department of Justice, issues the *Juvenile Justice Action Plan*, which includes recommendations for victims' rights and services within the juvenile justice system for victims of juvenile offenders.

### 1997

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$363 million.
- Congress passes the Victims' Rights Clarification Act of 1997 to clarify existing federal law allowing victims to attend a trial and to appear as "impact witnesses" during the sentencing phase of both capital and non-capital cases. President Clinton signs the Act, allowing the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City to observe the trial and to provide input later at sentencing.
- A federal victims' rights constitutional amendment is reintroduced in the opening days of the 105<sup>th</sup> Congress with strong bipartisan support. The Senate and House Judiciary Committees conduct hearings on the proposed federal victims' rights constitutional amendment. While not endorsing specific language, Attorney General Janet Reno testifies at the Senate hearing in support of federal constitutional rights for crime victims.
- To fully recognize the sovereignty of Indian Nations, OVC for the first time provides victim assistance grants directly to tribes in Indian Country.
- Congress enacts a federal anti-stalking law as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997.
- Due to the large influx of VOCA funds in the previous fiscal year, OVC hosts a series of regional meetings with state VOCA administrators encouraging states to develop multiyear funding

strategies to help stabilize local program funding, expand outreach to previously underserved victims, and support the development and implementation of technologies to improve victims' rights and services.

- OVC continues its support of the victims and survivors of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City by funding additional advocates, crisis counseling, and travel expenses for the bombing victims to attend court proceedings. When the venue of the trial is changed to Denver, Colorado, OVC provides funding for a special closed-circuit broadcast to victims and survivors in Oklahoma City.
- OVC releases *New Directions from the Field: Victims' Rights and Services for the 21st Century*, which assesses the nation's progress in meeting the recommendations set forth in the *Final Report of the 1982 President's Task Force on Victims of Crime* and issues over 250 new recommendations from the field for the next millennium.

### 1998

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$324 million.
- Senate Joint Resolution 44, a new bipartisan version of a federal victims' rights constitutional amendment, is introduced in the Senate by Senators Jon Kyl (R-AZ) and Dianne Feinstein (D-CA). The Senate Judiciary Committee subsequently approves SJR 44 by an 11-6 vote. No further action is taken on SJR 44 during the 105<sup>th</sup> Congress.

# CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA

- Four new states pass state victims' rights constitutional amendments: Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, and Tennessee. The Supreme Court of Oregon, however, overturns the Oregon state victims' rights amendment, originally passed in 1996, citing structural deficiencies.
- The Higher Education Amendments of 1998 is passed. Part E of this legislation, "Grants to Combat Violent Crimes Against Women on Campus," is authorized through the year 2003 and appropriates a total of \$10 million in grant funding to the Violence Against Women Grants Office for Fiscal Year 1999. Another primary aim of this legislation is to reduce binge drinking and illegal alcohol consumption on college campuses.
- Congress enacts the Child Protection and Sexual Predator Punishment Act of 1998, providing for numerous sentencing enhancements and other initiatives addressing sex crimes against children, including crimes facilitated by the use of interstate facilities and the Internet.
- Congress passes the Crime Victims with Disabilities Awareness Act, representing the first effort to systematically gather information about the extent of victimization of individuals with disabilities. This legislation directs the Attorney General to conduct a study on crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities. In addition, the Bureau of Justice Statistics must include statistics on the nature of crimes against individuals with developmental disabilities and victim characteristics in its annual National Crime Victimization Survey by 2000.
- The Identity Theft and Deterrence Act of 1998 is signed into law. This landmark federal legislation outlaws identity theft and directs the U.S. Sentencing Commission to consider various factors in determining penalties, including the number of victims and the value of losses to any individual victim. The Act further authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to log and acknowledge reports of identity theft, provide information to victims, and refer complaints to appropriate consumer reporting and law enforcement agencies.
- OVC provides funding to the U.S. Department of State to support the development of a Victim Assistance Specialist position to improve the quality and coordination of services provided to U.S. citizens who are victimized abroad.

## 1999

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$985 million, the second highest level in the history of the Fund.
- The proposed federal victims' rights constitutional amendment (Senate Joint Resolution 3, identical to SJR 44) is introduced in the 106<sup>th</sup> Congress.
- The fifth National Victim Assistance Academy is held in June at five university locations across the United States, bringing the total number of Academy graduates to nearly 1,000.
- OVC issues the first grants to create State Victim Assistance Academies.
- The National Crime Victim Bar Association is formed by the National Center for Victims of

Crime to promote civil justice for victims of crime.

## 2000

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$777 million.
- Congress passes a new national drunk driving limit of 0.08 blood alcohol concentration (BAC) with the strong support of MADD and other victim advocacy organizations, as well as leading highway safety, health, medical, law enforcement, and insurance groups. The new law, passed with strong bipartisan support, requires states to pass 0.08 "per se intoxication" laws or lose a portion of their annual federal highway funding.
- Congress reauthorizes the Violence Against Women Act of 2000, extending VAWA through 2005 and authorizing funding at \$3.3 billion over the five-year period. In addition to expanding federal stalking statutes to include stalking on the Internet, the Act authorizes:
  - > \$80 million a year for rape prevention and education grants;
  - > \$875 million over five years for battered women's shelters;
  - > \$25 million in 2001 for transitional housing programs; and
  - > \$25 million to address violence against older women and women with disabilities.
- The Internet Crime Complaint Center Web site, [www.ic3.gov](http://www.ic3.gov), is created by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the National White

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Collar Crime Center to combat Internet fraud by giving consumers a convenient way to report violations and by centralizing information about fraud crimes for law enforcement.

- Attorney General Janet Reno revises and reissues the *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*, which mandates that every Department of Justice employee who comes into contact with crime victims receives at minimum one hour of training about victim rights laws and the guidelines.
- Victimization rates as reported in the National Crime Victimization Survey are the lowest recorded since the survey's creation in 1973.
- The Treasury Department conducts the National Summit on Identity Theft, which addresses prevention techniques, victims' experiences, and remediation in the government and private sector. The summit is the first national-level conference involving law enforcement, victims, industry representatives, and nonprofit organizations interested in the issue. At the summit, Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers unveils four new initiatives to address identity theft.
- A federal victims' rights constitutional amendment is addressed for the first time by the full U.S. Senate. Following two-and-a-half days of debate, the measure (SJR 3) is withdrawn for further consideration by its cosponsors, Senators Kyl (R-AZ) and Feinstein (D-CA), when it becomes apparent that the measure will not receive the two-thirds majority vote necessary for approval.

- Congress passes and the President signs the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. This new law significantly strengthens criminal enforcement, prosecution, and penalties against traffickers; provides new protections to victims; and enables victims of severe forms of trafficking to seek benefits and services available to other crime victims.

## 2001

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$544 million.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey results for 2000 are released, showing that victimization rates continue to drop, reaching a new low of 26 million victims.
- On September 11, 2001, two hijacked planes crash into the World Trade Center, another into the Pentagon, and a fourth into a field in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, killing 2,974 victims and injuring countless others in the worst terrorist attacks on American soil.
- Congress and the Administration of President George W. Bush respond to the terrorist acts of September 11 with a raft of new laws providing funding for victim assistance, tax relief for victims, and other accommodations and protections for victims. As part of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act, a new federal victim compensation program is created specifically for the victims of September 11. The program includes many types of damages normally available only through civil actions, such as payment for pain and suffering, lifetime lost earnings, and loss of enjoyment of life. To receive compensation, claimants are required to waive their right to bring civil action for damages suffered as a result of the terrorist acts.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, a package of antiterrorism legislation that includes changes to the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), including increasing the percentage of state compensation payments reimbursable by the federal government and allowing OVC to fund compliance and evaluation projects.
- OVC augments state victim compensation funding to aid victims of the September 11 terrorist attacks in New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania; offers assistance to victims of the September 11 terrorist attack on the Pentagon through the Pentagon Family Assistance Center; and establishes a toll-free telephone number and secure Web site for victims and their immediate family members.
- The Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act and Jennifer's Law increase the annual Crime Victims Fund set-aside for child abuse victims from \$10 million to a maximum of \$20 million, and allow the use of Byrne grant funds for the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Jennifer's Law authorizes \$2 million per year through Fiscal Year 2002 for states to apply for grants to cover costs associated with entering complete files of unidentified crime victims into the FBI's NCIC database.
- New regulations, policies, and procedures for victims of trafficking dramatically change the

# CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA

response to this class of crime victims by agencies throughout the federal government, including the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and several U.S. Department of Justice agencies (the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and U.S. Attorneys' Offices).

## 2002

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$519 million.
  - OVC releases final program guidelines and an accompanying application kit for the Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program for Terrorism and Mass Violence Crimes, which provides funding to compensate and assist victims of terrorism and mass violence that occur within and outside the United States.
  - The National Crime Victimization Survey continues to show a decline in crime victimization. Violent crime victimization dropped 10 percent from the previous year, and property crime dropped 6 percent.
  - President Bush attends the presentation of the National Crime Victims' Rights Week awards and announces the Administration's support for the proposed Crime Victims' Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
  - The National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators (NAVAA) is established. With OVC support, NAVAA provides technical assistance and training to state VOCA assistance administrators.
  - OVC makes available the first Helping Outreach Programs to
- Expand grants to grassroots, nonprofit, community-based victim organizations and coalitions to improve outreach and services to victims of crime through the support of program development, networking, coalition building, and service delivery.
  - Congress appropriates approximately \$20 million to fund services to trafficking victims, including shelter, medical and mental health care, legal assistance, interpretation, and advocacy.
  - President Bush hosts the first White House Conference on Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children and announces his strong support for the Hutchison-Feinstein National AMBER Alert Network Act of 2002, which would help develop, enhance, and coordinate AMBER (America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response). The Assistance Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs is designated as the National AMBER Alert Coordinator at the Department of Justice.
  - By the end of 2002, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Guam have established crime victim compensation programs.
  - *Our Vulnerable Teenagers: Their Victimization, Its Consequences, and Directions for Prevention and Intervention* is released by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the National Center for Victims of Crime. This landmark report documents the disproportionate representation of teenagers, ages 12 to 19, as victims of crime, and discusses promising prevention and intervention strategies.

## 2003

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$361 million.
- The Senate Judiciary Committee passes the federal victims' rights constitutional amendment to ensure basic rights to victims nationwide.
- Congress makes the Office on Violence Against Women (formerly the Violence Against Women Office within the Office of Justice Programs) a permanent, independent office within the U.S. Department of Justice.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the PROTECT Act of 2003—also known as the “Amber Alert” law—which creates a national AMBER network to facilitate rapid law enforcement and community response to kidnapped or abducted children.
- The American Society of Victimology (ASV) is established at the first American Symposium on Victimology held in Kansas City, Kansas. The ASV serves as a forum for academicians and practitioners on all topics related to victimology in partnership with the World Society of Victimology.
- The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 is enacted to track and address the issue of rape in correctional institutions and develop national standards aimed at reducing prison rape.
- Congress establishes January as National Stalking Awareness Month.
- The National Domestic Violence Hotline, operated by the Texas Council on Family Violence, receives its one millionth call.

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- The United States Postal Service releases the Stop Family Violence postage stamp to raise money for domestic violence prevention programs.
- Congress appropriates \$22 million for the U.S. Department of Defense's Family Advocacy Program, \$900,000 of which is for the National Domestic Violence Hotline Awareness, Intervention, and Prevention Campaign in the military services.
- The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 is enacted to provide new protections against identity theft and help victims of identity theft recover their financial losses.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act. Along with reauthorizing programs created under the first TVPA, this legislation strengthens prevention efforts, supports prosecution of offenders, simplifies the process by which victims are certified eligible for benefits, and allows benefits and services to be available for victims' family members who are legally allowed to come to the United States. The legislation also creates a civil cause of action for victims of forced labor or forced prostitution.

### 2004

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$834 million, the third highest level in the history of the Fund.
  - The U.S. Department of Defense Task Force on Care for Victims of Sexual Assault releases its report and recommendations for preventing sexual assault in the military and providing a sensitive response to victims. The recommendations include establishing a single office within the U.S. Department of Defense to handle sexual assault matters, launching an information campaign to inform personnel about services available to victims, and convening a summit to update the definition of sexual assault and address victim privacy concerns within the military context.
  - The Identity Theft Penalty Enhancement Act is enacted, defining aggravated identity theft as stealing another person's identity in connection with the commission of other specified felonies. The legislation also prohibits the court from ordering an offender's sentence for identity theft to run concurrently with a sentence imposed on the same offender for any other crime.
  - Congress passes and President Bush signs the Justice for All Act of 2004, which includes the Scott Campbell, Stephanie Roper, Wendy Preston, Louarna Gillis, and Nila Lynn Crime Victims' Rights Act, providing substantive rights for crime victims. For the first time, the law provides mechanisms at the federal level to enforce the rights of crime victims, giving victims and prosecutors legal standing to assert victims' rights, authorizing the filing of writs of mandamus to assert a victim's right, and requiring the Attorney General to establish a victims' rights compliance program within the Department of Justice. The legislation authorizes \$155 million in funding over the next five years for victim assistance programs at the federal and state level. This omnibus crime legislation also provides funding for DNA testing, crime labs, sexual assault forensic examiners, and programs for post-conviction DNA testing.
- President Bush hosts the first national training conference on human trafficking, which brings together trafficking response teams of federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, and victim service providers from at least 21 cities with a known concentration of trafficking victims. The conference emphasizes the importance of combating trafficking using a victim-centered approach.
  - The National Center for Victims of Crime releases *Repairing the Harm: A New Vision for Crime Victim Compensation in America*, a landmark report that examines compensation data from all 50 states, the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund, and compensation programs in other countries. The report also provides a framework for strengthening victim compensation in the United States.

### 2005

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$668 million.
- The U.S. Department of Justice establishes an online national sex offender registry that provides real-time access to public sex offender data nationwide with a single Internet search.
- OVC and the Bureau of Justice Assistance initiate a landmark program to establish teams of law enforcement task forces and victim services to respond to human trafficking. The primary goals of this program are to develop sustainable programs to combat

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human trafficking through proactive law enforcement and prosecution at all levels of government, to coordinate U.S. Attorneys' Offices' efforts, to collaborate with victim service providers, and to increase the identification and rescue of trafficking victims.

- The U.S. House of Representatives establishes the first congressional Victims' Rights Caucus, chaired by Congressman Ted Poe (R-TX). The mission of the Caucus is to elevate crime victim issues in Congress in a bipartisan manner, without infringing on the rights of the accused, and advocate for crime victims' interests before the Administration and within Congress.
- The Department of Justice announces more than \$84 million in DNA grants nationwide as part of President Bush's Advancing Justice Through DNA Technology initiative. The initiative is designed to improve the nation's capacity to use DNA evidence by eliminating casework and convicted offender backlogs, funding research and development, improving crime lab capacity, providing training for all stakeholders in the criminal justice system, and conducting testing to identify missing persons.
- Attorney General Alberto Gonzalez issues updated *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*. The guidelines incorporate provisions for crime victims' rights and remedies, including those in the Justice for All Act, which had been enacted since the publication of the last edition. The guidelines also address victim and witness assistance in human trafficking and identity theft cases.
- The National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators releases the *Crime Victims Fund Report*, which highlights the Crime Victims Fund's contribution to the federal government's efforts to assist victims, analyzes the sources of deposits into the Fund, examines the issues involved in administering the Fund, and explores future challenges to the Fund's capacity to meet victims' needs.
- The American Bar Association releases *Elder Abuse Fatality Review Teams: A Replication Manual*, developed by the ABA Commission on Law and Aging and funded by OVC. This groundbreaking manual provides guidance to communities on establishing elder abuse fatality review teams that review deaths caused by or related to elder abuse.
- The U.S. Department of Justice issues its Final Rule implementing the victims' rights compliance provisions of the Crime Victims Rights' Act portion of the Justice for All Act. The rule establishes the office of the Victims' Rights Ombudsman within the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) to receive and investigate complaints relating to the provision or violation of the rights of crime victims. The rule establishes procedures for filing complaints, investigating complaints, and imposing disciplinary sanctions against employees when warranted.
- The U.S. Department of Defense announces a new sexual assault policy. The policy creates a military-wide definition of sexual assault, sets a baseline standard for prevention and response training for the armed services,

and requires all military installations to have a sexual assault response coordinator with a staff of victim advocates. The policy also requires the establishment of a senior level of command to handle sexual assault cases and review any administrative discharges of sexual assault victims.

## 2006

- The Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$650 million.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005. This extension of the Violence Against Women Act includes provisions for early intervention, prevention, and health care, and promotes a national commitment to keep women and children safe from fear and abuse.
- Congress passes and President Bush signs the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005. This law expands the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 by enhancing efforts to fight domestic trafficking in persons.
- During the National Crime Victims' Rights Week ceremony, OVC awards the first Ronald Wilson Reagan Public Policy Awards to honor outstanding individuals whose leadership, vision, and innovation have led to significant changes in public policy and practice that benefit crime victims.
- President Bush signs the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006. Along with increasing supervision of sex offenders, this wide-ranging legislation also extends the federal Crime Victims'

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Rights Act to federal habeas corpus proceedings arising out of state convictions, eliminates the statute of limitations for federal prosecution of certain sexual offenses and child abduction, as well as extends the civil remedy for child sex crime victims to persons victimized as children, even if their injuries did not surface until the person became an adult.

- Attorney General Alberto Gonzales launches Project Safe Childhood, aimed at eliminating Internet-based child sexual exploitation. This nationwide project creates locally designed partnerships of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies together with community leaders to develop a coordinated strategy to prevent, investigate, and prosecute sexual predators, abusers, and pornographers who target children. All U.S. Attorneys are charged with taking the lead in designing a strategic plan for their community.
- The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit decides *Kenna v. U.S. District Court for the Central District of California*, in which the court considered whether the Crime Victims' Rights Act portion of the Justice for All Act gave victims the right to speak at sentencing hearings. The case involved a father and son who swindled dozens of victims. The defendants pled guilty to wire fraud and money laundering. More than 60 victims submitted victim impact statements. At the father's sentencing hearing, several victims spoke about the effects of the crimes, but at the son's sentencing the judge refused to allow the victims to speak. The court held that the district judge had made a

mistake, and made three important points: (1) in passing the Crime Victims' Rights Act, it was the intent of Congress to allow victims to speak at sentencing hearings, not just to submit victim impact statements; (2) victims have a right to speak even if there is more than one criminal sentencing; and (3) the remedy for a crime victim denied the right to speak at a sentencing hearing is to have the sentence vacated and a new sentencing hearing held in which the victims are allowed to speak.

- The Department of Justice issues its final rule implementing the new International Terrorism Victim Expense Reimbursement Program (ITVERP). This new federally-administered program extends crime victim compensation to American victims of terrorism abroad, reimbursing them for direct, out-of-pocket expenses resulting from an act of terror.
- President Bush signs the Older Americans Act Reauthorization (OAA), which includes a number of victim-related provisions. It requires the Assistant Secretary on Aging at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to designate an individual to develop a long-term plan for a national response to elder abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment activities. The new law improves access to programs and services under OAA by addressing the needs of older individuals with limited English proficiency; promotes multidisciplinary responses to elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation by states and Indian tribes; and preserves the long-term care ombudsman program.

## 2007

- For the first time ever, the Crime Victims Fund deposits surpass a billion dollars, totaling \$1.02 billion.
- Attorney General Alberto Gonzales and Federal Trade Commission Chairman Deborah Platt Majoras release the President's Identity Theft Task Force strategic plan to combat identity theft. Task Force recommendations include reducing the unnecessary use of Social Security Numbers by federal agencies; establishing national standards requiring private entities to safeguard the personal data they compile and to notify consumers of any breach that poses a significant risk of identity theft; implementing a consumer awareness campaign; and creating a National Identity Theft Law Enforcement Center to coordinate law enforcement efforts and information to improve the investigation and prosecution of identity thieves.
- OVC announces the first payments of the ITVERP program to U.S. victims of international acts of terrorism. Applications have been processed and reimbursement payments made to victims of the 1998 U.S. Embassy bombings, in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; the October 2002 Bali, Indonesia, night club bombing; the May 2003 bombing of expatriate housing in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; and the 2003 airport bombing in Davao City, Philippines.
- House and Senate Resolutions establishing September 25 as the National Day of Remembrance for Murder Victims coincide with the first annual national event held on Capitol Hill. ■



The Internet makes virtually any information you might need just a mouse-click away, but it also can mean wasting hours of your precious time looking for just the right statistic, fact, or resource to help you with your efforts. The *2008 NCVRW Resource Guide* offers a unique collection of resources and information designed specifically to support public education and outreach activities on crime victim issues.

Take full advantage of these resources as you educate public officials, media representatives, business leaders, victims of crime, and others about the realities of crime victimization.

- **Crime Victimization in the United States: Statistical Overviews—**  
A comprehensive collection of current data on different types of crime victimization, special populations of crime victims, and the financial and mental health consequences of crime.
- **Accessing Information: OVC Resource Center and Other Services—**  
An overview of the information that the Office for Victims of Crime provides electronically on an ongoing basis, as well as an exhaustive list of victim-related resources available on the Web.
- **NCVRW Resource Guide Partners—**  
A list of organizations partnering with the Office for Victims of Crime and the National Center for Victims of Crime to promote 2008 National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Resource Guide Partners are committed to the goals of the week and may provide additional opportunities to collaborate on outreach activities in your community. ■

*Also included in this section:*

**Resource Guide Evaluation—**

Let us know how you used the *2008 NCVRW Resource Guide* and rate its usefulness. Your feedback is essential to helping us improve the quality of the guide in future years. Please take a few minutes to complete and return this brief evaluation. Thank you.



# RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

## **American Correctional Association Victims Committee**

206 N. Washington Street, Suite 200  
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-224-0000/800-ACA-JOIN  
Fax: 703-224-0010  
Web site: [www.aca.org](http://www.aca.org)  
E-mail: [execoffice@aca.org](mailto:execoffice@aca.org)

## **American Probation and Parole Association**

P.O. Box 11910  
Lexington, KY 40578

Phone: 859-244-8203  
Fax: 859-244-8001  
Web site: [www.appa-net.org](http://www.appa-net.org)  
E-mail: [dkincaid@csg.org](mailto:dkincaid@csg.org)

## **Association of State Correctional Administrators**

123 Court Street, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Middletown, CT 06457

Phone: 860-704-6410  
Fax: 860-704-6420  
Web site: [www.asca.net](http://www.asca.net)  
E-mail: [exec@asca.net](mailto:exec@asca.net)

## **California State University, Fresno**

Department of Criminology  
2576 E. San Ramon Avenue, MS ST 104  
Fresno, CA 93740

Phone: 559-278-1012  
Fax: 559-278-7265  
Web site: [www.csufresno.edu/criminology](http://www.csufresno.edu/criminology)  
E-mail: [bmuscat@csufresno.edu](mailto:bmuscat@csufresno.edu)

## **Concerns of Police Survivors**

P.O. Box 3199  
Camdenton, MO 65020

Phone: 573-346-4911  
Fax: 573-346-1414  
Web site: [www.nationalcops.org](http://www.nationalcops.org)  
E-mail: [cops@nationalcops.org](mailto:cops@nationalcops.org)

## **Justice Solutions**

720 Seventh Street NW, Suite 300  
Washington, DC 20001

Phone: 202-448-1710  
Fax: 202-628-0080  
Web site: [www.justicesolutions.org](http://www.justicesolutions.org)  
E-mail: [info@justicesolutions.org](mailto:info@justicesolutions.org)

## **Maryland Crime Victims' Resource Center, Inc.**

1001 Prince George's Boulevard, Suite 750  
Upper Marlboro, MD 21206

Phone: 301-952-0063/877-VICTIM-1  
Fax: 240-929-0526  
Web site: [www.mdcrimevictims.org](http://www.mdcrimevictims.org)  
E-mail: [bethany@mdcrimevictims.org](mailto:bethany@mdcrimevictims.org)

## **Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)**

511 E. John Carpenter Freeway, Suite 700  
Irving, TX 75062

Phone: 877-MADD-HELP/877-623-3435  
Fax: 972-869-2206  
Web site: [www.madd.org](http://www.madd.org)  
E-mail: [victims@madd.org](mailto:victims@madd.org)

## **National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards**

P.O. Box 7054  
Alexandria, VA 22307

Phone: 703-780-3200  
Fax: 703-780-3261  
Web site: [www.nacvcb.org](http://www.nacvcb.org)  
E-mail: [nacvcb@aol.com](mailto:nacvcb@aol.com)

## **National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators**

5702 Old Sauk Road  
Madison, WI 53705

Phone: 608-233-2245  
Fax: 815-301-8721  
Web site: [www.navaa.org](http://www.navaa.org)  
E-mail: [steve@navaa.org](mailto:steve@navaa.org)

## RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

### **National Center for Missing and Exploited Children**

699 Prince Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-837-6304/800-THE-LOST  
TTY/TDD: 800-826-7653  
Fax: 703-549-4503  
Web site: [www.missingkids.com](http://www.missingkids.com)

### **National Center for State Courts**

300 Newport Avenue  
Williamsburg, VA 23188

Phone: 757-259-1864  
Fax: 757-564-2034  
Web site: [www.ncsconline.org](http://www.ncsconline.org)  
E-mail: [dgager@ncsc.dni.us](mailto:dgager@ncsc.dni.us)

### **National Center on Elder Abuse**

Administration on Aging  
c/o Center for Community Research and Services  
University of Delaware  
297 Graham Hall  
Newark, DE 19716

Phone: 302-831-3525  
Fax: 302-831-4225  
Web site: [www.ncea.aoa.gov](http://www.ncea.aoa.gov)  
E-mail: [NCEA-info@aoa.hhs.gov](mailto:NCEA-info@aoa.hhs.gov)

### **National Children's Alliance**

516 C Street, NE  
Washington, DC 20002

Phone: 202-548-0090/800-239-9950  
Fax: 202-548-0099  
Web site: [www.nca-online.org](http://www.nca-online.org)  
E-mail: [info@nca-online.org](mailto:info@nca-online.org)

### **National Coalition Against Domestic Violence**

1120 Lincoln Street, Suite 1603  
Denver, CO 80203

Phone: 303-839-1852  
TTY/TDD: 303-839-1681  
Fax: 303-831-9251  
Web site: [www.ncadv.org](http://www.ncadv.org)  
E-mail: [mainoffice@ncadv.org](mailto:mainoffice@ncadv.org)

### **National Crime Prevention Council**

2345 Crystal Drive, Suite 500  
Arlington, VA 22202

Phone: 202-466-6272  
Fax: 202-296-1356  
Web site: [www.ncpc.org](http://www.ncpc.org)  
E-mail: [webmaster@ncpc.org](mailto:webmaster@ncpc.org)

### **National Crime Victim Law Institute**

10015 SW Terwilliger Boulevard  
Portland, OR 97219

Phone: 503-768-6819  
Fax: 503-768-6671  
Web site: [www.ncvli.org](http://www.ncvli.org)  
E-mail: [ncvli@lclark.edu](mailto:ncvli@lclark.edu)

### **National Criminal Justice Association**

720 Seventh Street, NW, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Washington, DC 20001

Phone: 202-628-8550  
Fax: 202-628-0080  
Web site: [www.ncja.org](http://www.ncja.org)  
E-mail: [info@ncja.org](mailto:info@ncja.org)

### **National District Attorneys Association**

American Prosecutors Research Institute  
99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510  
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-549-9222/703-549-4253  
Fax: 703-836-3195  
Web site: [www.ndaa.org](http://www.ndaa.org)  
E-mail: [webmaster@ndaa.org](mailto:webmaster@ndaa.org)

# RESOURCE GUIDE PARTNERS

## **National Organization for Victim Assistance**

Courthouse Square  
510 King Street, Suite 424  
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-535-6682/800-TRY-NOVA  
Fax: 703-535-5500  
Web site: [www.trynova.org](http://www.trynova.org)  
E-mail: [nova@trynova.org](mailto:nova@trynova.org)

## **National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc.**

100 E. Eighth Street, Suite 202  
Cincinnati, OH 45202

Phone: 888-818-7662  
Fax: 513-345-4489  
Web site: [www.pomc.org](http://www.pomc.org)  
E-mail: [natlpomc@aol.com](mailto:natlpomc@aol.com)

## **National Sexual Violence Resource Center**

123 N. Enola Drive  
Enola, PA 17025

Phone: 717-909-0710/877-739-3895  
Fax: 717-909-0714  
TTY/TDD: 717-909-0715  
Web site: [www.nsvrc.org](http://www.nsvrc.org)  
E-mail: [resources@nsvrc.org](mailto:resources@nsvrc.org)

## **National Sheriffs' Association**

1450 Duke Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314

Phone: 703-836-7827  
Fax: 703-683-6541  
Web site: [www.sheriffs.org](http://www.sheriffs.org)  
E-mail: [nsamail@sheriffs.org](mailto:nsamail@sheriffs.org)

## **National Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network**

2460 W. 26<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Suite 255C  
Denver, CO 80211

Phone: 303-861-1160  
Fax: 303-861-1265  
Web site: [www.nvcan.org](http://www.nvcan.org)  
E-mail: [COVA789@aol.com](mailto:COVA789@aol.com)

## **Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)**

1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 930  
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-466-7820  
Fax: 202-466-7826  
Web site: [www.policeforum.org](http://www.policeforum.org)  
E-mail: [aluna@policeforum.org](mailto:aluna@policeforum.org)

## **Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN)**

National Sexual Assault Hotline  
2000 L Street, NW, Suite 406  
Washington, DC 20036

Phone: 202-544-1034/800-656-HOPE  
Fax: 202-544-3556  
Web site: [www.rainn.org](http://www.rainn.org)  
E-mail: [info@rainn.org](mailto:info@rainn.org)

## **Security On Campus, Inc.**

133 Ivy Lane, Suite 200  
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Phone: 610-768-9330/888-251-7959  
Fax: 610-768-0646  
Web site: [www.securityoncampus.org](http://www.securityoncampus.org)  
E-mail: [soc@securityoncampus.org](mailto:soc@securityoncampus.org)

## **University of New Haven**

Crime Victim Study Center  
300 Boston Post Road  
West Haven, CT 06516

Phone: 203-932-7041  
Fax: 203-931-6071  
Web site: [www.newhaven.edu/psps/center.html](http://www.newhaven.edu/psps/center.html)  
E-mail: [mgaboury@newhaven.edu](mailto:mgaboury@newhaven.edu)

## **Witness Justice**

P.O. Box 475  
Frederick, MD 21705

Phone: 301-898-1009/800-4WJ-HELP  
Fax: 301-898-8874  
Web site: [www.witnessjustice.org](http://www.witnessjustice.org)  
E-mail: [info@witnessjustice.org](mailto:info@witnessjustice.org)

# ACCESSING INFORMATION: OVC RESOURCE CENTER AND OTHER SERVICES

## INTERNET RESOURCES FOR THE VICTIM SERVICES COMMUNITY

The online information explosion has greatly benefited the victim services community. Anyone with a computer and Internet access can easily locate the latest research findings, grant and funding sources, training opportunities, victim assistance resources, policy and legislative updates, and a wide range of organizations interested in victim-related issues and activities. The following updated list of online resources organizes whatever you might need into one convenient collection.

### OVC Resource Center (OVCRC)

The Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center (OVCRC) at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), administered by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), is a comprehensive repository of information for crime victims and victim service providers.

With online services accessible 24 hours-a-day, OVCRC is the central clearinghouse for crime victim publications and reports from all OJP agencies: Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the Community Capacity Development Office. OVCRC also disseminates information from the Office on Violence Against Women and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

#### **OVCRC Contact Information:**

To contact OVCRC, please submit an inquiry at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc>.

### NCJRS Web Site ([www.ncjrs.gov](http://www.ncjrs.gov))

Operated by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) of OJP, DOJ, this Web site provides crime, victim assistance, substance abuse, and public safety information to support research, policy, and program development. Trained content specialists are available to respond to e-mail queries and direct individuals to resources, including an online library, abstracts database, funding opportunities, and upcoming events.

### Justice Information Electronic Newsletter (JUSTINFO) ([www.ncjrs.gov](http://www.ncjrs.gov))

This free biweekly electronic newsletter, available through NCJRS, contains information about publications, events, funding and training opportunities, and Web-based resources available from all OJP agencies and NCJRS federal sponsors. Subscribe to this online newsletter at [www.ncjrs.gov/subreg.html](http://www.ncjrs.gov/subreg.html).

### Information and Help ([www.ncjrs.gov/app/qa/submitquestion.aspx](http://www.ncjrs.gov/app/qa/submitquestion.aspx))

NCJRS also offers more personalized assistance when needed. Submit your questions about victimization, criminal and juvenile justice, or other topics including technical assistance at the link noted above.

### OVC Directory of Crime Victim Services (<http://ovc.ncjrs.org/findvictimservices>)

The OVC Directory of Crime Victim Services helps victim service providers and others locate non-emergency services in the United States and abroad.

### OVC Web Forum (<http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ovcproviderforum>)

The OVC Web Forum gives victim service providers and allied professionals a unique opportunity to tap into a national support network, learn about cutting-edge issues and best practices, and gain peer insight through shared challenges and experiences.

### Victim Assistance Training *Online* (VAT *Online*) ([www.ovcttac.gov/vatonline](http://www.ovcttac.gov/vatonline))

Newly launched in September 2007, the OVC Victim Assistance Training *Online* (VAT *Online*) for victim service providers, is a basic victim advocacy Web-based training program that offers victim service providers and allied professionals the opportunity to acquire the basic skills and knowledge they need to better assist victims of crime. Specific information is also provided to meet the needs of target populations.

### Sexual Assault Advocate/Counselor Training (SAACT) ([www.ovcttac.org/saact](http://www.ovcttac.org/saact))

Launched in 2007, the SAACT is one of OVC's new online, downloadable curricula. SAACT uses case studies, role playing, slides, vignettes, and other interactive exercises to help practitioners increase their understanding of sexual assault and gain the skills needed to assist victims of sexual assault.

## ACCESSING INFORMATION: OVC RESOURCE CENTER AND OTHER SERVICES

### National Center for Victims of Crime Web Site ([www.ncvc.org](http://www.ncvc.org))

This unique resource for crime victims and victim service providers offers more than 80 “Get Help” bulletins on a wide range of issues. From the Web site, victims can be connected to e-mail support at [gethelp@ncvc.org](mailto:gethelp@ncvc.org) and a comprehensive referral service database of nearly 16,000 local service agencies in the United States (also accessible by calling the National Crime Victim Helpline at 1-800-FYI-CALL). This Web site also features victim services practice and legislative information for victim service providers, the national Stalking Resource Center, and the Teen Victim Initiative. (This site is not associated with OVC or NCJRS.)

### *VictimLaw* Database ([www.victimlaw.info](http://www.victimlaw.info))

*VictimLaw* is a unique and groundbreaking resource offering the first comprehensive, online database of more than 15,000 victims’ rights-related legal provisions, including: federal and state victims’ rights statutes; tribal laws; constitutional amendments; court rules; administrative code provisions; attorney general opinions; and case summaries of related court decisions. This user-friendly tool is available free of charge and provides instant access to a wide range of previously hard-to-find, regularly updated legal information. *VictimLaw* is accessible by visiting [www.victimlaw.info](http://www.victimlaw.info).

### Victim-Related Web Sites

The following pages contain nearly 600 links to online resources, including federal and state agencies, national and international nonprofit organizations, victim-specific coalitions, and programs providing relief services, counseling, compensation, public policy research, advocacy, public education, and direct victim assistance. (This list does not constitute an endorsement of opinions, resources, or statements made therein. Furthermore, OVC and the National Center for Victims of Crime do not endorse any commercial products advertised or available on any site.) ■



# VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

## Federal Agencies/Resources

Bureau of Justice Assistance	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA</a>
Bureau of Justice Statistics	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs</a>
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention	<a href="http://prevention.samhsa.gov">http://prevention.samhsa.gov</a>
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment	<a href="http://csat.samhsa.gov">http://csat.samhsa.gov</a>
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov">www.cdc.gov</a>
Federal Bureau of Investigation	<a href="http://www.fbi.gov">www.fbi.gov</a>
Uniform Crime Reports	<a href="http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm">www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm</a>
Federal Judicial Center	<a href="http://www.fjc.gov">www.fjc.gov</a>
USA.Gov	<a href="http://www.usa.gov">www.usa.gov</a>
National Archive of Criminal Justice Data	<a href="http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD">www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD</a>
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information	<a href="http://ncadi.samhsa.gov">http://ncadi.samhsa.gov</a>
National Criminal Justice Reference Service	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov">www.ncjrs.gov</a>
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	<a href="http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov">www.nhtsa.dot.gov</a>
National Institute of Corrections	<a href="http://www.nicic.org">www.nicic.org</a>
National Institute of Justice	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij</a>
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	<a href="http://www.niaaa.nih.gov">www.niaaa.nih.gov</a>
National Institute on Drug Abuse	<a href="http://www.drugabuse.gov">www.drugabuse.gov</a>
National Sex Offender Registry	<a href="http://www.nsopr.gov">www.nsopr.gov</a>
Office for Victims of Crime	<a href="http://www.ovc.gov">www.ovc.gov</a>
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services	<a href="http://www.cops.usdoj.gov">www.cops.usdoj.gov</a>
Office of Justice Programs	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov">www.ojp.usdoj.gov</a>
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp</a>
Office of National Drug Control Policy	<a href="http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov">www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov</a>
Office on Violence Against Women	<a href="http://www.usdoj.gov/ovw">www.usdoj.gov/ovw</a>
Supreme Court of the United States	<a href="http://www.supremecourtus.gov">www.supremecourtus.gov</a>
THOMAS: Federal Legislation	<a href="http://thomas.loc.gov">http://thomas.loc.gov</a>
U.S. Department of Education: Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention	<a href="http://www.higheredcenter.org">www.higheredcenter.org</a>
U.S. Department of Education Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools	<a href="http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osdfs">www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osdfs</a>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Grantsnet	<a href="http://www.hhs.gov/grantsnet">www.hhs.gov/grantsnet</a>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Grants Information	<a href="http://www.hhs.gov/grants/index.shtml">www.hhs.gov/grants/index.shtml</a>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: HRSA Funding Opportunities	<a href="http://www.hrsa.gov/grants/default.htm">www.hrsa.gov/grants/default.htm</a>
U.S. Department of Justice	<a href="http://www.usdoj.gov">www.usdoj.gov</a>
U.S. Department of State: Bureau of Consular Affairs, Help for American Victims of Crime Overseas	<a href="http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/emergencies/emergencies_1748.html">http://travel.state.gov/travel/tips/emergencies/emergencies_1748.html</a>
U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs, National Center for PTSD	<a href="http://www.ncptsd.org">www.ncptsd.org</a>
U.S. House of Representatives Victims' Rights Caucus	<a href="http://vrc.poe.house.gov">http://vrc.poe.house.gov</a>
U.S. Parole Commission	<a href="http://www.usdoj.gov/uspc">www.usdoj.gov/uspc</a>

# VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

## National Victim-Related Organizations

American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law	<a href="http://www.abanet.org/child">www.abanet.org/child</a>
Commission on Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.abanet.org/domviol">www.abanet.org/domviol</a>
Commission on Law and Aging	<a href="http://www.abanet.org/aging">www.abanet.org/aging</a>
American Humane Association	<a href="http://www.americanhumane.org">www.americanhumane.org</a>
American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children	<a href="http://www.apsac.org">www.apsac.org</a>
Anti-Defamation League	<a href="http://www.adl.org">www.adl.org</a>
Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.atask.org">www.atask.org</a>
Battered Women's Justice Project	<a href="http://www.bwjp.org">www.bwjp.org</a>
Child Abuse Prevention Network	<a href="http://child-abuse.com">http://child-abuse.com</a>
Child Quest International	<a href="http://www.childquest.org">www.childquest.org</a>
Child Welfare Information Gateway	<a href="http://www.childwelfare.gov">www.childwelfare.gov</a>
Child Welfare League of America	<a href="http://www.cwla.org">www.cwla.org</a>
Childhelp USA	<a href="http://www.childhelpusa.org">www.childhelpusa.org</a>
Concerns of Police Survivors	<a href="http://www.nationalcops.org">www.nationalcops.org</a>
Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community	<a href="http://www.dvinstitute.org">www.dvinstitute.org</a>
Institute on Violence, Abuse and Trauma	<a href="http://www.ivatcenters.org">www.ivatcenters.org</a>
Justice Solutions	<a href="http://www.justicesolutions.org">www.justicesolutions.org</a>
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	<a href="http://www.madd.org">www.madd.org</a>
National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children	<a href="http://www.nationaldec.org">www.nationaldec.org</a>
National Alliance to End Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.naesv.org">www.naesv.org</a>
National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards	<a href="http://www.nacvcb.org">www.nacvcb.org</a>
National Association of Social Workers	<a href="http://www.socialworkers.org">www.socialworkers.org</a>
National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators	<a href="http://www.navaa.org">www.navaa.org</a>
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children	<a href="http://www.missingkids.com">www.missingkids.com</a>
National Center for Victims of Crime	<a href="http://www.ncvc.org">www.ncvc.org</a>
National Center on Elder Abuse	<a href="http://www.elderabusecenter.org">www.elderabusecenter.org</a>
National Children's Alliance	<a href="http://www.nca-online.org">www.nca-online.org</a>
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.ncadv.org">www.ncadv.org</a>
National Coalition of Homicide Survivors	<a href="http://www.mivictims.org/nchs">www.mivictims.org/nchs</a>
National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association	<a href="http://www.nationalcasa.org">www.nationalcasa.org</a>
National Crime Victim Law Institute	<a href="http://www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli">www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli</a>
National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center	<a href="http://www.musc.edu/ncvc">www.musc.edu/ncvc</a>
National Fraud Information Center	<a href="http://www.fraud.org">www.fraud.org</a>
National Insurance Crime Bureau	<a href="http://www.nicb.org">www.nicb.org</a>
National Multicultural Institute	<a href="http://www.nmci.org">www.nmci.org</a>
National Network to End Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.nnedv.org">www.nnedv.org</a>
National Organization Against Male Sexual Victimization	<a href="http://www.malesurvivor.org">www.malesurvivor.org</a>
National Organization for Victim Assistance	<a href="http://www.trynova.org">www.trynova.org</a>

## VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

National Organization of Parents Of Murdered Children, Inc.	<a href="http://www.pomc.com">www.pomc.com</a>
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.nrcdv.org">www.nrcdv.org</a>
National School Safety Center	<a href="http://www.schoolsafety.us">www.schoolsafety.us</a>
National Sexual Violence Resource Center	<a href="http://www.nsvrc.org">www.nsvrc.org</a>
National Victim Assistance Academy (OVC)	<a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/vaa.htm">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/vaa.htm</a>
National Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment Network	<a href="http://www.nvcap.org">www.nvcap.org</a>
National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center	<a href="http://www.vawprevention.org">www.vawprevention.org</a>
Parents for Megan's Law	<a href="http://www.parentsformeganslaw.com">www.parentsformeganslaw.com</a>
Prevent Child Abuse America	<a href="http://www.preventchildabuse.org">www.preventchildabuse.org</a>
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network	<a href="http://www.rainn.org">www.rainn.org</a>
Safe Campuses Now	<a href="http://www.safecampusesnow.org">www.safecampusesnow.org</a>
Safe NOW Project, Inc.	<a href="http://safenowproject.org">http://safenowproject.org</a>
Security On Campus, Inc.	<a href="http://www.securityoncampus.org">www.securityoncampus.org</a>
Stalking Resource Center	<a href="http://www.ncvc.org/src">www.ncvc.org/src</a>
Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR)	<a href="http://www.valor-national.org">www.valor-national.org</a>
Voices for America's Children	<a href="http://www.childadvocacy.org">www.childadvocacy.org</a>
Witness Justice	<a href="http://www.witnessjustice.org">www.witnessjustice.org</a>

### National Associations: Criminal and Juvenile Justice and Public Policy-Related Associations

American Center for Law and Justice	<a href="http://www.aclj.org">www.aclj.org</a>
American Correctional Association	<a href="http://www.aca.org">www.aca.org</a>
American Correctional Health Services Association	<a href="http://www.achsa.org">www.achsa.org</a>
American Council for Drug Education	<a href="http://www.acde.org">www.acde.org</a>
American Jail Association	<a href="http://www.corrections.com/aja">www.corrections.com/aja</a>
American Judges Association	<a href="http://aja.ncsc.dni.us">http://aja.ncsc.dni.us</a>
American Probation and Parole Association	<a href="http://www.appa-net.org">www.appa-net.org</a>
American Youth Policy Forum	<a href="http://www.aypf.org">www.aypf.org</a>
Association for Conflict Resolution	<a href="http://www.acrnet.org">www.acrnet.org</a>
Association of Paroling Authorities International	<a href="http://www.apaintl.org">www.apaintl.org</a>
Association of State Correctional Administrators	<a href="http://www.asca.net">www.asca.net</a>
Balanced and Restorative Justice Project	<a href="http://www.barjproject.org">www.barjproject.org</a>
Center for Court Innovation	<a href="http://www.communityjustice.org">www.communityjustice.org</a>
Center on Juvenile & Criminal Justice	<a href="http://www.cjcj.org">www.cjcj.org</a>
Center for Restorative Justice and Peacemaking	<a href="http://rjp.umn.edu">http://rjp.umn.edu</a>
Center for Sex Offender Management	<a href="http://www.csom.org">www.csom.org</a>
Coalition for Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.juvjustice.org">www.juvjustice.org</a>
Community Anti-Drug Coalition Institute	<a href="http://www.coalitioninstitute.org">www.coalitioninstitute.org</a>
Community Policing Consortium	<a href="http://www.communitypolicing.org">www.communitypolicing.org</a>

# VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Correctional Education Association	<a href="http://www.ceanational.org">www.ceanational.org</a>
Council of State Governments	<a href="http://www.csg.org">www.csg.org</a>
Governors Highway Safety Association	<a href="http://www.ghsa.org">www.ghsa.org</a>
Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention	<a href="http://www.edc.org/hec">www.edc.org/hec</a>
Institute for Law and Justice	<a href="http://www.ilj.org">www.ilj.org</a>
International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators	<a href="http://www.iaclea.org">www.iaclea.org</a>
International Association of Chiefs of Police	<a href="http://www.theiacp.org">www.theiacp.org</a>
International Association of Reentry	<a href="http://www.reentry.cc">www.reentry.cc</a>
Join Together	<a href="http://www.jointogether.org">www.jointogether.org</a>
Mental Health America	<a href="http://www.nmha.org">www.nmha.org</a>
National Association for Community Mediation	<a href="http://www.nafcm.org">www.nafcm.org</a>
National Association for Court Management	<a href="http://www.nacmnet.org">www.nacmnet.org</a>
National Association for Native American Children of Alcoholics	<a href="http://www.whitebison.org/nanacoa">www.whitebison.org/nanacoa</a>
National Association of Attorneys General	<a href="http://www.naag.org">www.naag.org</a>
National Association of Counties	<a href="http://www.naco.org">www.naco.org</a>
National Association of Drug Court Professionals	<a href="http://www.nadcp.org">www.nadcp.org</a>
National Association of Police Organizations	<a href="http://www.napo.org">www.napo.org</a>
National Association of State Alcohol & Drug Abuse Directors	<a href="http://www.nasadad.org">www.nasadad.org</a>
National Association of State Judicial Educators	<a href="http://nasje.org">http://nasje.org</a>
National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections	<a href="http://www.navspic.org">www.navspic.org</a>
National Association of Women Judges	<a href="http://www.nawj.org">www.nawj.org</a>
National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise	<a href="http://www.cneonline.org">www.cneonline.org</a>
National Center for State Courts	<a href="http://www.ncsconline.org">www.ncsconline.org</a>
National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse	<a href="http://www.casacolumbia.org">www.casacolumbia.org</a>
National Conference of State Legislatures	<a href="http://www.ncsl.org">www.ncsl.org</a>
National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics	<a href="http://www.search.org">www.search.org</a>
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges	<a href="http://www.ncjfcj.org">www.ncjfcj.org</a>
National Criminal Justice Association	<a href="http://www.ncja.org">www.ncja.org</a>
National District Attorneys Association	<a href="http://www.ndaa-apri.org">www.ndaa-apri.org</a>
National Governors Association	<a href="http://www.nga.org">www.nga.org</a>
National Indian Justice Center	<a href="http://www.nijc.org">www.nijc.org</a>
National Judicial College	<a href="http://www.judges.org">www.judges.org</a>
National Juvenile Detention Association	<a href="http://www.njda.com">www.njda.com</a>
National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center	<a href="http://www.nlectc.org">www.nlectc.org</a>
National League of Cities	<a href="http://www.nlc.org">www.nlc.org</a>
National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives	<a href="http://www.noblenatl.org">www.noblenatl.org</a>
National Sheriffs' Association	<a href="http://www.sheriffs.org">www.sheriffs.org</a>
Partnership for a Drug-Free America	<a href="http://www.drugfree.org">www.drugfree.org</a>
Police Executive Research Forum	<a href="http://www.policeforum.org">www.policeforum.org</a>
Police Foundation	<a href="http://www.policefoundation.org">www.policefoundation.org</a>

# VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Restorative Justice Online	<a href="http://www.restorativejustice.org">www.restorativejustice.org</a>
Restorative Justice Project	<a href="http://www.restorativejusticeproject.org">www.restorativejusticeproject.org</a>
Southern Poverty Law Center	<a href="http://www.splcenter.org">www.splcenter.org</a>
State Justice Institute	<a href="http://www.statejustice.org">www.statejustice.org</a>
Victim Offender Mediation Association	<a href="http://www.voma.org">www.voma.org</a>

## State Crime Victim Compensation Programs

Alabama	<a href="http://www.acvcc.state.al.us">www.acvcc.state.al.us</a>
Alaska	<a href="http://www.state.ak.us/admin/vccb">www.state.ak.us/admin/vccb</a>
Arizona	<a href="http://www.acjc.state.az.us/victim/victcomp.asp">www.acjc.state.az.us/victim/victcomp.asp</a>
Arkansas	<a href="http://www.acic.org/justice">www.acic.org/justice</a>
California	<a href="http://www.vcgcb.ca.gov">www.vcgcb.ca.gov</a>
Colorado	<a href="http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/comp_english.htm">http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/comp_english.htm</a>
Connecticut	<a href="http://www.jud.ct.gov/crimevictim">www.jud.ct.gov/crimevictim</a>
Delaware	<a href="http://courts.delaware.gov/vccb">http://courts.delaware.gov/vccb</a>
District of Columbia	<a href="http://www.dccourts.gov/dccourts/superior/cvcp.jsp">www.dccourts.gov/dccourts/superior/cvcp.jsp</a>
Florida	<a href="http://www.myfloridalegal.com/victims">www.myfloridalegal.com/victims</a>
Georgia	<a href="http://cjcc.ga.gov/victimDetails.aspx?id=62">http://cjcc.ga.gov/victimDetails.aspx?id=62</a>
Hawaii	<a href="http://www.hawaii.gov/cvcc">www.hawaii.gov/cvcc</a>
Idaho	<a href="http://www.iic.idaho.gov/cv/crimevictims.htm">www.iic.idaho.gov/cv/crimevictims.htm</a>
Illinois	<a href="http://www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/victims/cvc.html">www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/victims/cvc.html</a>
Indiana	<a href="http://www.in.gov/cji/comp/faq.html">www.in.gov/cji/comp/faq.html</a>
Iowa	<a href="http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/helping_victims/index.html">www.state.ia.us/government/ag/helping_victims/index.html</a>
Kansas	<a href="http://www.ksag.org/content/page/id/117">www.ksag.org/content/page/id/117</a>
Kentucky	<a href="http://www.cvcb.ky.gov">www.cvcb.ky.gov</a>
Louisiana	<a href="http://www.corrections.state.la.us/Programs/victims.htm">www.corrections.state.la.us/Programs/victims.htm</a>
Maine	<a href="http://www.state.me.us/ag/index.php?r=crimeandvictims&amp;s=victimscompensation">www.state.me.us/ag/index.php?r=crimeandvictims&amp;s=victimscompensation</a>
Maryland	<a href="http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/victimservs/vs_cicb.shtml">www.dpscs.state.md.us/victimservs/vs_cicb.shtml</a>
Massachusetts	<a href="http://www.ago.state.ma.us/sp.cfm?pageid=1657">www.ago.state.ma.us/sp.cfm?pageid=1657</a>
Michigan	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184---,00.html">www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184---,00.html</a>
Minnesota	<a href="http://www.ojp.state.mn.us/MCCVS/FinancialHelp">www.ojp.state.mn.us/MCCVS/FinancialHelp</a>
Mississippi	<a href="http://www.mississippi.gov/frameset.jsp?URL=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ago.state.ms.us%2Fdivisions%2Fcrime_victim%2Fvcinfo.php">www.mississippi.gov/frameset.jsp?URL=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ago.state.ms.us%2Fdivisions%2Fcrime_victim%2Fvcinfo.php</a>
Missouri	<a href="http://www.dolir.mo.gov/wc/cv_help.htm">www.dolir.mo.gov/wc/cv_help.htm</a>
Montana	<a href="http://www.doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp">www.doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp</a>
Nebraska	<a href="http://www.ncc.state.ne.us/services_programs/crime_victim_reparations.htm">www.ncc.state.ne.us/services_programs/crime_victim_reparations.htm</a>
Nevada	<a href="http://dadmin.state.nv.us/Victims_FAQs.htm">http://dadmin.state.nv.us/Victims_FAQs.htm</a>
New Hampshire	<a href="http://doj.nh.gov/victim/compensation.html">http://doj.nh.gov/victim/compensation.html</a>
New Jersey	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/victims">www.state.nj.us/victims</a>

# VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

New Mexico	<a href="http://www.state.nm.us/cvrc">www.state.nm.us/cvrc</a>
New York	<a href="http://www.cvb.state.ny.us">www.cvb.state.ny.us</a>
North Carolina	<a href="http://www.nccrimecontrol.org/vjs">www.nccrimecontrol.org/vjs</a>
North Dakota	<a href="http://www.state.nd.us/docr/parole/victim_comp.htm">www.state.nd.us/docr/parole/victim_comp.htm</a>
Ohio	<a href="http://www.ag.state.oh.us/victim/compensation.asp">www.ag.state.oh.us/victim/compensation.asp</a>
Oklahoma	<a href="http://www.ok.gov/dac/Victims_Services/Victims_Comp_Claim_Status_&amp;_Payment_Lookup/index.html">www.ok.gov/dac/Victims_Services/Victims_Comp_Claim_Status_&amp;_Payment_Lookup/index.html</a>
Oregon	<a href="http://www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/comp.shtml#compensation">www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/comp.shtml#compensation</a>
Pennsylvania	<a href="http://www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/cwp/view.asp?a=3&amp;Q=571196">www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/cwp/view.asp?a=3&amp;Q=571196</a>
Rhode Island	<a href="http://www.treasury.ri.gov/crimevictim">www.treasury.ri.gov/crimevictim</a>
South Carolina	<a href="http://www.govoep.state.sc.us/sova">www.govoep.state.sc.us/sova</a>
South Dakota	<a href="http://dss.sd.gov/elderlyservices/services/cvc/index.asp">http://dss.sd.gov/elderlyservices/services/cvc/index.asp</a>
Tennessee	<a href="http://www.treasury.state.tn.us/injury.htm">www.treasury.state.tn.us/injury.htm</a>
Texas	<a href="http://www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/cvc.shtml">www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/cvc.shtml</a>
Utah	<a href="http://www.crimevictim.utah.gov">www.crimevictim.utah.gov</a>
Vermont	<a href="http://www.ccv.state.vt.us/victcomp.html">www.ccv.state.vt.us/victcomp.html</a>
Virginia	<a href="http://www.cicf.state.va.us">www.cicf.state.va.us</a>
Washington	<a href="http://www.lni.wa.gov/ClaimsInsurance/CrimeVictims/default.asp">www.lni.wa.gov/ClaimsInsurance/CrimeVictims/default.asp</a>
West Virginia	<a href="http://www.legis.state.wv.us/Joint/victims/main.cfm">www.legis.state.wv.us/Joint/victims/main.cfm</a>
Wisconsin	<a href="http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs">www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs</a>
Wyoming	<a href="http://vssi.state.wy.us/cvcHome.asp?heading=Crime%20Victim%20Compensation">http://vssi.state.wy.us/cvcHome.asp?heading=Crime%20Victim%20Compensation</a>

## State VOCA Victim Assistance Agencies

Alabama	<a href="http://www.ago.state.al.us/victim.cfm">www.ago.state.al.us/victim.cfm</a>
Alaska	<a href="http://www.dps.state.ak.us/cdvsa">www.dps.state.ak.us/cdvsa</a>
Arizona	<a href="http://www.azvictims.com">www.azvictims.com</a>
Arkansas	<a href="http://www.arkansas.gov/dfa/igs/igs_voca.html">www.arkansas.gov/dfa/igs/igs_voca.html</a>
California	<a href="http://www.oes.ca.gov/Operational/OESHome.nsf/CJPDHome?OpenForm">www.oes.ca.gov/Operational/OESHome.nsf/CJPDHome?OpenForm</a>
Colorado	<a href="http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/VOCA.html">http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp/VOCA.html</a>
Connecticut	<a href="http://www.jud.ct.gov/crimevictim">www.jud.ct.gov/crimevictim</a>
Delaware	<a href="http://www.state.de.us/cjc/victim.shtml">www.state.de.us/cjc/victim.shtml</a>
District of Columbia	<a href="http://ovs.dmps.dcm.gov/ovs/site/default.asp">http://ovs.dmps.dcm.gov/ovs/site/default.asp</a>
Florida	<a href="http://myfloridalegal.com/victims">http://myfloridalegal.com/victims</a>
Georgia	<a href="http://cjcc.ga.gov/grantDetails.aspx?id=234">http://cjcc.ga.gov/grantDetails.aspx?id=234</a>
Hawaii	<a href="http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja/main/gp">http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja/main/gp</a>
Idaho	<a href="http://www2.state.id.us/crimevictim">http://www2.state.id.us/crimevictim</a>
Illinois	<a href="http://www.icjia.org/public/index.cfm?metaSection=Grants&amp;metaPage=ICJIAGrants">www.icjia.org/public/index.cfm?metaSection=Grants&amp;metaPage=ICJIAGrants</a>
Indiana	<a href="http://www.in.gov/cji/victim">www.in.gov/cji/victim</a>
Iowa	<a href="http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/helping_victims/services/grant_program.html">www.state.ia.us/government/ag/helping_victims/services/grant_program.html</a>
Kansas	<a href="http://www.ksag.org/content/page/id/58">www.ksag.org/content/page/id/58</a>

# VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Kentucky	<a href="http://ag.ky.gov/victims">http://ag.ky.gov/victims</a>
Louisiana	<a href="http://www.lcle.state.la.us/programs/cva.asp">www.lcle.state.la.us/programs/cva.asp</a>
Maine	<a href="http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/index.shtml">www.maine.gov/dhhs/index.shtml</a>
Maryland	<a href="http://www.dhr.state.md.us/victim">www.dhr.state.md.us/victim</a>
Massachusetts	<a href="http://www.mass.gov/mova">www.mass.gov/mova</a>
Michigan	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184---,00.html">www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_3184---,00.html</a>
Minnesota	<a href="http://www.ojp.state.mn.us/grants/crime_victim_grants/index.htm">www.ojp.state.mn.us/grants/crime_victim_grants/index.htm</a>
Mississippi	<a href="http://www.dps.state.ms.us/dps/dps.nsf/divpages/ps2ojp?OpenDocument">www.dps.state.ms.us/dps/dps.nsf/divpages/ps2ojp?OpenDocument</a>
Missouri	<a href="http://www.dps.mo.gov/webvictims/grants/voca.htm">www.dps.mo.gov/webvictims/grants/voca.htm</a>
Montana	<a href="http://doj.mt.gov/victims/default.asp">http://doj.mt.gov/victims/default.asp</a>
Nebraska	<a href="http://www.ncc.state.ne.us">www.ncc.state.ne.us</a>
Nevada Department of Human Resources	<a href="http://www.dhhs.nv.gov">www.dhhs.nv.gov</a>
New Hampshire	<a href="http://www.doj.nh.gov/victim/compensation.html">www.doj.nh.gov/victim/compensation.html</a>
New Jersey	<a href="http://www.nj.gov/lps/dcj/victimwitness/index.html">www.nj.gov/lps/dcj/victimwitness/index.html</a>
New Mexico	<a href="http://www.state.nm.us/cvrc/voca.html">www.state.nm.us/cvrc/voca.html</a>
New York	<a href="http://www.cvb.state.ny.us/grants.htm">www.cvb.state.ny.us/grants.htm</a>
North Carolina	<a href="http://www.gcc.state.nc.us/ForPreApp/victims.htm">www.gcc.state.nc.us/ForPreApp/victims.htm</a>
North Dakota	<a href="http://www.state.nd.us/docr/parole/voca_grant.htm">www.state.nd.us/docr/parole/voca_grant.htm</a>
Ohio	<a href="http://www.ag.state.oh.us/victim/assistance.asp">www.ag.state.oh.us/victim/assistance.asp</a>
Oklahoma	<a href="http://www.ok.gov/dac/Victims_Services/index.html">www.ok.gov/dac/Victims_Services/index.html</a>
Oregon	<a href="http://www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/vawa.shtml">www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/vawa.shtml</a>
Pennsylvania	<a href="http://www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/cwp/view.asp?a=3&amp;Q=571196">www.pccd.state.pa.us/pccd/cwp/view.asp?a=3&amp;Q=571196</a>
Rhode Island	<a href="http://www.rjjustice.state.ri.us/voca">www.rjjustice.state.ri.us/voca</a>
South Carolina	<a href="http://www.scdps.org/ojp/voca/voca_grant.html">www.scdps.org/ojp/voca/voca_grant.html</a>
South Dakota	<a href="http://dss.sd.gov/elderlyservices/services/cvc/index.asp">http://dss.sd.gov/elderlyservices/services/cvc/index.asp</a>
Tennessee	<a href="http://www.state.tn.us/finance/rds/ocjp.htm">www.state.tn.us/finance/rds/ocjp.htm</a>
Texas	<a href="http://www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/cjd">www.governor.state.tx.us/divisions/cjd</a>
Utah	<a href="http://www.crimevictim.utah.gov">www.crimevictim.utah.gov</a>
Vermont	<a href="http://www.ccv.s.state.vt.us">www.ccv.s.state.vt.us</a>
Virginia	<a href="http://www.dcs.virginia.gov/victims">www.dcs.virginia.gov/victims</a>
Washington	<a href="http://www.lni.wa.gov/ClaimsIns/CrimeVictims/default.asp">www.lni.wa.gov/ClaimsIns/CrimeVictims/default.asp</a>
West Virginia	<a href="http://www.wvdcjs.com/justiceprograms/victimsofcrime.html">www.wvdcjs.com/justiceprograms/victimsofcrime.html</a>
Wisconsin	<a href="http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/voca/voca_program.asp">www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/voca/voca_program.asp</a>
Wyoming	<a href="http://vssi.state.wy.us/grantHome.asp?heading=Grant%20Information">http://vssi.state.wy.us/grantHome.asp?heading=Grant%20Information</a>

## State Attorneys General Victim Services Programs

Alabama	<a href="http://www.ago.state.al.us/victim.cfm">www.ago.state.al.us/victim.cfm</a>
Alaska	<a href="http://www.law.state.ak.us/departement/criminal/victims_assist.html">www.law.state.ak.us/departement/criminal/victims_assist.html</a>
Arizona	<a href="http://www.azag.gov/victims_rights/index.html">www.azag.gov/victims_rights/index.html</a>

# VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Arkansas	<a href="http://www.ag.state.ar.us">www.ag.state.ar.us</a>
California	<a href="http://ag.ca.gov/victimservices/index.htm">http://ag.ca.gov/victimservices/index.htm</a>
Colorado	<a href="http://www.ago.state.co.us/safe_communities.cfm?MenuPage=True">www.ago.state.co.us/safe_communities.cfm?MenuPage=True</a>
Connecticut	<a href="http://www.ct.gov/ag/site/default.asp">www.ct.gov/ag/site/default.asp</a>
Delaware	<a href="http://www.state.de.us/attgen/main_page/victims/victims_guide.shtml">www.state.de.us/attgen/main_page/victims/victims_guide.shtml</a>
District of Columbia	<a href="http://occ.dc.gov/occ/cwp/view,a,3,q,530974,occNav,31692,,asp">http://occ.dc.gov/occ/cwp/view,a,3,q,530974,occNav,31692,,asp</a>
Florida	<a href="http://myfloridalegal.com/victims">http://myfloridalegal.com/victims</a>
Georgia	<a href="http://law.ga.gov/00/channel_title/0,2094,87670814_87670971,00.html">http://law.ga.gov/00/channel_title/0,2094,87670814_87670971,00.html</a>
Hawaii	<a href="http://hawaii.gov/ag">http://hawaii.gov/ag</a>
Idaho	<a href="http://www2.state.id.us/ag">http://www2.state.id.us/ag</a>
Illinois	<a href="http://www.ag.state.il.us/victims/index.html">www.ag.state.il.us/victims/index.html</a>
Indiana	<a href="http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/legal/victim">www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/legal/victim</a>
Iowa	<a href="http://www.iowaattorneygeneral.org/helping_victims/index.html">www.iowaattorneygeneral.org/helping_victims/index.html</a>
Kansas	<a href="http://www.ksag.org/content/page/id/40">www.ksag.org/content/page/id/40</a>
Kentucky	<a href="http://ag.ky.gov/victims">http://ag.ky.gov/victims</a>
Louisiana	<a href="http://www.ag.state.la.us/VictimRights.aspx">www.ag.state.la.us/VictimRights.aspx</a>
Maine	<a href="http://www.maine.gov/ag/?r=crimeandvictims">www.maine.gov/ag/?r=crimeandvictims</a>
Maryland	<a href="http://www.oag.state.md.us/victim.htm">www.oag.state.md.us/victim.htm</a>
Massachusetts	<a href="http://www.ago.state.ma.us">www.ago.state.ma.us</a>
Michigan	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/ag/0,1607,7-164----,00.html">www.michigan.gov/ag/0,1607,7-164----,00.html</a>
Minnesota	<a href="http://www.ag.state.mn.us">www.ag.state.mn.us</a>
Mississippi	<a href="http://www.ago.state.ms.us/index.php/sections/victims/victim_assistance">www.ago.state.ms.us/index.php/sections/victims/victim_assistance</a>
Missouri	<a href="http://www.ago.mo.gov/crimevictims/crimevictims.htm">www.ago.mo.gov/crimevictims/crimevictims.htm</a>
Montana	<a href="http://doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp">http://doj.state.mt.us/victims/default.asp</a>
Nebraska	<a href="http://www.ago.state.ne.us">www.ago.state.ne.us</a>
Nevada	<a href="http://www.ag.state.nv.us">www.ag.state.nv.us</a>
New Hampshire	<a href="http://www.doj.nh.gov/victim/index.html">www.doj.nh.gov/victim/index.html</a>
New Jersey	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/lps">www.state.nj.us/lps</a>
New Mexico	<a href="http://www.ago.state.nm.us/divs/vawomen/vaw.htm">www.ago.state.nm.us/divs/vawomen/vaw.htm</a>
New York	<a href="http://www.oag.state.ny.us/crime/crime.html">www.oag.state.ny.us/crime/crime.html</a>
North Carolina	<a href="http://www.ncdoj.com/victimscitizensservices/vscs_about.jsp">www.ncdoj.com/victimscitizensservices/vscs_about.jsp</a>
North Dakota	<a href="http://www.ag.state.nd.us">www.ag.state.nd.us</a>
Ohio	<a href="http://www.ag.state.oh.us/victim/assistance.asp">www.ag.state.oh.us/victim/assistance.asp</a>
Oklahoma	<a href="http://www.oag.state.ok.us/oagweb.nsf/VServices!OpenPage">www.oag.state.ok.us/oagweb.nsf/VServices!OpenPage</a>
Oregon	<a href="http://www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/directory_vso.shtml">www.doj.state.or.us/crimev/directory_vso.shtml</a>
Pennsylvania	<a href="http://www.attorneygeneral.gov">www.attorneygeneral.gov</a>
Rhode Island	<a href="http://www.riag.state.ri.us/criminal/unit.php?name=victim">www.riag.state.ri.us/criminal/unit.php?name=victim</a>
South Carolina	<a href="http://www.scattorneygeneral.org/public/victimassist.php">www.scattorneygeneral.org/public/victimassist.php</a>
South Dakota	<a href="http://dci.sd.gov/victimservices/index.htm">http://dci.sd.gov/victimservices/index.htm</a>
Tennessee	<a href="http://www.attorneygeneral.state.tn.us/victim/victim.htm">www.attorneygeneral.state.tn.us/victim/victim.htm</a>

# VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Texas	<a href="http://www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/victims.shtml">www.oag.state.tx.us/victims/victims.shtml</a>
Utah	<a href="http://attorneygeneral.utah.gov/victimsassist.html">http://attorneygeneral.utah.gov/victimsassist.html</a>
Vermont	<a href="http://www.atg.state.vt.us/display.php?smod=165">www.atg.state.vt.us/display.php?smod=165</a>
Virginia	<a href="http://www.dcs.virginia.gov/victims">www.dcs.virginia.gov/victims</a>
Washington	<a href="http://www.atg.wa.gov">www.atg.wa.gov</a>
West Virginia	<a href="http://www.wvdcjs.com/justiceprograms/victimsofcrime.html">www.wvdcjs.com/justiceprograms/victimsofcrime.html</a>
Wisconsin	<a href="http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs">www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs</a>
Wyoming	<a href="http://vssi.state.wy.us">http://vssi.state.wy.us</a>

## State Domestic Violence Coalitions

Alabama Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.acadv.org">www.acadv.org</a>
Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.andvsa.org">www.andvsa.org</a>
Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.azcadv.org">www.azcadv.org</a>
Arkansas Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.domesticpeace.com">www.domesticpeace.com</a>
California Partnership to End Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.cpedv.org">www.cpedv.org</a>
Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.ccadv.org">www.ccadv.org</a>
Connecticut Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.ctcadv.org">www.ctcadv.org</a>
Delaware Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.dcadv.org">www.dcadv.org</a>
DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.dccadv.org">www.dccadv.org</a>
Florida Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.fcadv.org">www.fcadv.org</a>
Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.gcadv.org">www.gcadv.org</a>
Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.hscadv.org">www.hscadv.org</a>
Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.idvsa.org">www.idvsa.org</a>
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.ilcadv.org">www.ilcadv.org</a>
Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.violenceresource.org">www.violenceresource.org</a>
Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.icadv.org">www.icadv.org</a>
Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.kcsdv.org">www.kcsdv.org</a>
Kentucky Domestic Violence Association	<a href="http://www.kdva.org">www.kdva.org</a>
Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.lcadv.org">www.lcadv.org</a>
Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.mcedv.org">www.mcedv.org</a>
Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.mnadv.org">www.mnadv.org</a>
Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.janedoe.org">www.janedoe.org</a>
Michigan Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.mcadsv.org">www.mcadsv.org</a>
Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women	<a href="http://www.mcbw.org">www.mcbw.org</a>
Mississippi Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.mcadv.org">www.mcadv.org</a>
Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.mocadv.org">www.mocadv.org</a>
Montana Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.mcadsv.com">www.mcadsv.com</a>
Nebraska Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Coalition	<a href="http://www.ndvsac.org">www.ndvsac.org</a>
Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.nnadv.org">www.nnadv.org</a>

# VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.nhcadsv.org">www.nhcadsv.org</a>
New Jersey Coalition for Battered Women	<a href="http://www.njcbw.org">www.njcbw.org</a>
New Mexico State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.nmcadv.org">www.nmcadv.org</a>
New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.nyscadv.org">www.nyscadv.org</a>
North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.nccadv.org">www.nccadv.org</a>
North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services	<a href="http://www.ndcaws.org">www.ndcaws.org</a>
Action Ohio Coalition for Battered Women	<a href="http://www.actionohio.org">www.actionohio.org</a>
Ohio Domestic Violence Network	<a href="http://www.odvn.org">www.odvn.org</a>
Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.ocadvs.org">www.ocadvs.org</a>
Spirits of Hope	<a href="http://www.onadv.com">www.onadv.com</a>
Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.ocadsv.com">www.ocadsv.com</a>
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.pcadv.org">www.pcadv.org</a>
Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.ricadv.org">www.ricadv.org</a>
South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.sccadvasa.org">www.sccadvasa.org</a>
South Dakota Coalition Against Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.southdakotacoalition.org">www.southdakotacoalition.org</a>
Tennessee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.tcadsv.org">www.tcadsv.org</a>
Texas Council on Family Violence	<a href="http://www.tcfv.org">www.tcfv.org</a>
Utah Domestic Violence Council	<a href="http://www.udvac.org">www.udvac.org</a>
Vermont Network Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.vtnetwork.org">www.vtnetwork.org</a>
Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance	<a href="http://www.vadv.org">www.vadv.org</a>
Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.wscadv.org">www.wscadv.org</a>
West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.wvcadv.org">www.wvcadv.org</a>
Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.wcadv.org">www.wcadv.org</a>
Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.wyomingdvs.org">www.wyomingdvs.org</a>

## State Sexual Assault Coalitions

Alabama Coalition Against Rape	<a href="http://www.acar.org">www.acar.org</a>
Alaska Network on Domestic and Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.andvsa.org">www.andvsa.org</a>
Arizona Sexual Assault Network	<a href="http://www.azsan.org">www.azsan.org</a>
Arkansas Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.acasa.ws">www.acasa.ws</a>
California Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.calcasa.org">www.calcasa.org</a>
Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.ccasa.org">www.ccasa.org</a>
Connecticut Sexual Assault Crisis Services, Inc.	<a href="http://www.connsacs.org">www.connsacs.org</a>
DC Rape Crisis Center	<a href="http://www.dcrcc.org">www.dcrcc.org</a>
CONTACT Delaware, Inc.	<a href="http://www.contactlifeline.org">www.contactlifeline.org</a>
Florida Council Against Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.fcasv.org">www.fcasv.org</a>
Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.gnesa.org">www.gnesa.org</a>
Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.idvsa.org">www.idvsa.org</a>
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.icasa.org">www.icasa.org</a>

## VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Indiana Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.incasa.org">www.incasa.org</a>
Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.iowacasa.org">www.iowacasa.org</a>
Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.kcsdv.org">www.kcsdv.org</a>
Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs, Inc.	<a href="http://kyasap.brinkster.net">http://kyasap.brinkster.net</a>
Louisiana Foundation Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.lafasa.org">www.lafasa.org</a>
Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.mecasa.org">www.mecasa.org</a>
Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.mcasa.org">www.mcasa.org</a>
Massachusetts Coalition Against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence	<a href="http://www.janedoe.org">www.janedoe.org</a>
Michigan Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.mcadsv.org">www.mcadsv.org</a>
Minnesota Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.mncasa.org">www.mncasa.org</a>
Mississippi Coalition Against Sexual Abuse	<a href="http://www.msCasa.org">www.msCasa.org</a>
Missouri Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.mssu.edu/missouri/mocasa/mocasa.htm">www.mssu.edu/missouri/mocasa/mocasa.htm</a>
Montana Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.mcadsv.com">www.mcadsv.com</a>
Nebraska Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Coalition	<a href="http://www.ndvsac.org">www.ndvsac.org</a>
Nevada Coalition Against Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.ncasv.org">www.ncasv.org</a>
New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.nhcadsv.org">www.nhcadsv.org</a>
New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.njcasa.org">www.njcasa.org</a>
New Mexico Clearinghouse on Sexual Abuse and Adult Services	<a href="http://www.swcp.com/nmcsaas">www.swcp.com/nmcsaas</a>
New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.nyscasa.org">www.nyscasa.org</a>
New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.nycagainstrape.org">www.nycagainstrape.org</a>
North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.nccasa.org">www.nccasa.org</a>
North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services	<a href="http://www.ndcaws.org">www.ndcaws.org</a>
Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio	<a href="http://www.ohiohealth.com/body.cfm?id=980#prog">www.ohiohealth.com/body.cfm?id=980#prog</a>
Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.ocadvs.org">www.ocadvs.org</a>
Oklahoma Native American Domestic Violence Coalition	<a href="http://www.onadvc.com">www.onadvc.com</a>
Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.ocadsv.com">www.ocadsv.com</a>
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape	<a href="http://www.pcar.org">www.pcar.org</a>
Day One, the Sexual Assault and Trauma Resource Center	<a href="http://www.dayoneri.org/index.htm">www.dayoneri.org/index.htm</a>
South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.sccadvasa.org">www.sccadvasa.org</a>
South Dakota Coalition Against Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.southdakotacoalition.org">www.southdakotacoalition.org</a>
Tennessee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.tcadsv.org">www.tcadsv.org</a>
Texas Association Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.taasa.org">www.taasa.org</a>
Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.ucasa.org">www.ucasa.org</a>
Vermont Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence	<a href="http://www.vtnetwork.org">www.vtnetwork.org</a>
Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance	<a href="http://www.vsdvalliance.org">www.vsdvalliance.org</a>
Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs	<a href="http://www.wcsap.org">www.wcsap.org</a>
West Virginia Foundation for Rape Information and Services, Inc.	<a href="http://www.fris.org">www.fris.org</a>
Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.wcasa.org">www.wcasa.org</a>
Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	<a href="http://www.wyomingdvsa.org/index1.htm">www.wyomingdvsa.org/index1.htm</a>

# VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

## Federal and State Corrections (Adult)

Federal Bureau of Prisons	<a href="http://www.bop.gov">www.bop.gov</a>
Alabama Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.al.us">www.doc.state.al.us</a>
Alaska Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.correct.state.ak.us">www.correct.state.ak.us</a>
Arizona Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.adc.state.az.us">www.adc.state.az.us</a>
Arkansas Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.state.ar.us/doc">www.state.ar.us/doc</a>
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	<a href="http://www.cdcr.ca.gov">www.cdcr.ca.gov</a>
Colorado Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.co.us">www.doc.state.co.us</a>
Connecticut Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.ct.gov/doc">www.ct.gov/doc</a>
Delaware Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.state.de.us/correct/default.shtml">www.state.de.us/correct/default.shtml</a>
District of Columbia Department of Corrections	<a href="http://doc.dc.gov/doc/site/default.asp">http://doc.dc.gov/doc/site/default.asp</a>
Florida Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.dc.state.fl.us">www.dc.state.fl.us</a>
Georgia Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.dcor.state.ga.us">www.dcor.state.ga.us</a>
Hawaii Department of Public Safety	<a href="http://www.hawaii.gov/psd">www.hawaii.gov/psd</a>
Idaho Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.corr.state.id.us">www.corr.state.id.us</a>
Illinois Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.idoc.state.il.us">www.idoc.state.il.us</a>
Indiana Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.ai.org/indcorrection">www.ai.org/indcorrection</a>
Iowa Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.ia.us">www.doc.state.ia.us</a>
Kansas Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.ink.org/public/kdoc">www.ink.org/public/kdoc</a>
Kentucky Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.corrections.ky.gov">www.corrections.ky.gov</a>
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement & Administration of Criminal Justice	<a href="http://www.lcle.la.gov/">www.lcle.la.gov/</a>
Maine Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.me.us/corrections">www.state.me.us/corrections</a>
Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	<a href="http://www.dpscs.state.md.us/">www.dpscs.state.md.us/</a>
Massachusetts Department of Correction <a href="http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=eopsagencylanding&amp;L=3&amp;LO=Home&amp;L1=Public+Safety+Agencies&amp;L2=Massachusetts+Department+of+Correction&amp;sid=Eeops">www.mass.gov/?pageID=eopsagencylanding&amp;L=3&amp;LO=Home&amp;L1=Public+Safety+Agencies&amp;L2=Massachusetts+Department+of+Correction&amp;sid=Eeops</a>	
Michigan Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/corrections">www.michigan.gov/corrections</a>
Minnesota Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.corr.state.mn.us">www.corr.state.mn.us</a>
Mississippi Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.mdoc.state.ms.us">www.mdoc.state.ms.us</a>
Missouri Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.missouri.gov">www.doc.missouri.gov</a>
Montana Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.cor.state.mt.us">www.cor.state.mt.us</a>
Nebraska Department of Correctional Services	<a href="http://www.corrections.state.ne.us">www.corrections.state.ne.us</a>
Nevada Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.ndoc.state.nv.us">www.ndoc.state.nv.us</a>
New Hampshire Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.nh.us/nhdoc">www.state.nh.us/nhdoc</a>
New Jersey Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/corrections">www.state.nj.us/corrections</a>
New Mexico Corrections Department	<a href="http://corrections.state.nm.us">http://corrections.state.nm.us</a>
New York State Department of Correctional Services	<a href="http://www.docs.state.ny.us">www.docs.state.ny.us</a>
New York City Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doc">www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/doc</a>
North Carolina Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.doc.state.nc.us">www.doc.state.nc.us</a>
North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	<a href="http://www.state.nd.us/docr">www.state.nd.us/docr</a>
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	<a href="http://www.drc.state.oh.us">www.drc.state.oh.us</a>

# VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Oklahoma Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.ok.us">www.doc.state.ok.us</a>
Oregon Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.or.us">www.doc.state.or.us</a>
Pennsylvania Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.cor.state.pa.us">www.cor.state.pa.us</a>
Rhode Island Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.ri.us">www.doc.state.ri.us</a>
South Carolina Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.sc.us/scdc">www.state.sc.us/scdc</a>
South Dakota Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.sd.us/corrections/corrections.html">www.state.sd.us/corrections/corrections.html</a>
Tennessee Department of Correction	<a href="http://www.state.tn.us/correction">www.state.tn.us/correction</a>
Texas Department of Criminal Justice	<a href="http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us">www.tdcj.state.tx.us</a>
Utah Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.cr.ex.state.ut.us">www.cr.ex.state.ut.us</a>
Vermont Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.state.vt.us">www.doc.state.vt.us</a>
Virginia Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.vadoc.state.va.us">www.vadoc.state.va.us</a>
Washington State Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.doc.wa.gov">www.doc.wa.gov</a>
West Virginia Division of Corrections	<a href="http://www.wvdoc.com/wvdoc">www.wvdoc.com/wvdoc</a>
Wisconsin Department of Corrections	<a href="http://www.wi-doc.com">www.wi-doc.com</a>
Wyoming Department of Corrections	<a href="http://doc.state.wy.us/corrections.asp">http://doc.state.wy.us/corrections.asp</a>

## State Corrections (Juvenile)

Alabama Department of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.dys.alabama.gov">www.dys.alabama.gov</a>
Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.hss.state.ak.us/djj">www.hss.state.ak.us/djj</a>
Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections	<a href="http://www.juvenile.state.az.us/Offices/Victims/VictimsHome.htm">www.juvenile.state.az.us/Offices/Victims/VictimsHome.htm</a>
Arkansas Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dys/index.htm">www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dys/index.htm</a>
California Division of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Divisions_Boards/DJJ/index.html">www.cdcr.ca.gov/Divisions_Boards/DJJ/index.html</a>
Colorado Division of Youth Corrections	<a href="http://www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc">www.cdhs.state.co.us/dyc</a>
Connecticut Bureau of Juvenile Services	<a href="http://www.ct.gov/dcf/cwp/view.asp?a=2550&amp;q=314444">www.ct.gov/dcf/cwp/view.asp?a=2550&amp;q=314444</a>
Delaware Youth Rehabilitative Services	<a href="http://kids.delaware.gov/yrs/yrs_MainPage/yrs.shtml">http://kids.delaware.gov/yrs/yrs_MainPage/yrs.shtml</a>
District of Columbia Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services	<a href="http://www.dc.gov/agencies/detail.asp?id=1610">www.dc.gov/agencies/detail.asp?id=1610</a>
Florida Department of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.djj.state.fl.us">www.djj.state.fl.us</a>
Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.djj.state.ga.us">www.djj.state.ga.us</a>
Hawaii Office of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.hawaii.gov/dhs/youth/oys">www.hawaii.gov/dhs/youth/oys</a>
Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections	<a href="http://www.djc.state.id.us">www.djc.state.id.us</a>
Illinois Department of Corrections Juvenile Division	<a href="http://www.idoc.state.il.us/subsections/dept_overview/2002/juvenile_division.shtml">www.idoc.state.il.us/subsections/dept_overview/2002/juvenile_division.shtml</a>
Indiana Juvenile Facilities	<a href="http://www.in.gov/indcorrection/juvfac.html">www.in.gov/indcorrection/juvfac.html</a>
Iowa Juvenile Institutions	<a href="http://www.dhs.state.ia.us/dhs2005/dhs_homepage/children_family/juvenile_facilities/index.html">www.dhs.state.ia.us/dhs2005/dhs_homepage/children_family/juvenile_facilities/index.html</a>
Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority	<a href="http://jja.state.ks.us/index.htm">http://jja.state.ks.us/index.htm</a>
Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://djj.ky.gov">http://djj.ky.gov</a>
Louisiana Office of Youth Development	<a href="http://www.oyd.louisiana.gov">www.oyd.louisiana.gov</a>
Maine Department of Corrections Juvenile Services Division	<a href="http://www.state.me.us/corrections/juvenile/index.htm">www.state.me.us/corrections/juvenile/index.htm</a>
Maryland Department of Juvenile Services	<a href="http://www.djs.state.md.us">www.djs.state.md.us</a>

# VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Massachusetts Department of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.state.ma.us/dys">www.state.ma.us/dys</a>
Michigan Bureau of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/dhs/0,1607,7-124-5452_34044---,00.html">www.michigan.gov/dhs/0,1607,7-124-5452_34044---,00.html</a>
Minnesota Department of Corrections Juvenile Facilities	<a href="http://www.doc.state.mn.us/facilities/default.htm">www.doc.state.mn.us/facilities/default.htm</a>
Mississippi Division of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.mdhs.state.ms.us/dys.html">www.mdhs.state.ms.us/dys.html</a>
Missouri Division of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.dss.mo.gov/dys/index.htm">www.dss.mo.gov/dys/index.htm</a>
Montana Department of Corrections Youth Services	<a href="http://www.cor.state.mt.us/YouthServices/YouthServices.asp">www.cor.state.mt.us/YouthServices/YouthServices.asp</a>
Nebraska Juvenile Services	<a href="http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/jus/jusindex.htm">www.hhs.state.ne.us/jus/jusindex.htm</a>
New Hampshire Division for Juvenile Justice Services	<a href="http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/DHHS/DJJS/default.htm">www.dhhs.nh.gov/DHHS/DJJS/default.htm</a>
New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/lps/jjc/index.html">www.state.nj.us/lps/jjc/index.html</a>
New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department	<a href="http://www.cyfd.org/index.htm">www.cyfd.org/index.htm</a>
New York Office of Children & Family Services Division of Juvenile Justice and Opportunities for Youth	<a href="http://www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/rehab">www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/rehab</a>
North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention	<a href="http://www.ncdjjdp.org">www.ncdjjdp.org</a>
North Dakota Juvenile Justice Services	<a href="http://www.ndaco.org/jj/default.asp">www.ndaco.org/jj/default.asp</a>
Ohio Department of Youth Services	<a href="http://www.dys.ohio.gov">www.dys.ohio.gov</a>
Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs	<a href="http://www.ok.gov/oja">www.ok.gov/oja</a>
Oregon Youth Authority	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov/OYA">www.oregon.gov/OYA</a>
Rhode Island Juvenile Corrections	<a href="http://www.dcyf.ri.gov/juvenile_corrections.php">www.dcyf.ri.gov/juvenile_corrections.php</a>
South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.state.sc.us/djj">www.state.sc.us/djj</a>
South Dakota Juvenile Corrections	<a href="http://www.state.sd.us/corrections/juvenile_corrections.htm">www.state.sd.us/corrections/juvenile_corrections.htm</a>
Tennessee Department of Children's Services Division of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.state.tn.us/youth/juvenilejustice.htm">www.state.tn.us/youth/juvenilejustice.htm</a>
Texas Youth Commission	<a href="http://www.tyc.state.tx.us">www.tyc.state.tx.us</a>
Utah Division of Juvenile Justice Services	<a href="http://www.hsdyc.state.ut.us">www.hsdyc.state.ut.us</a>
Vermont Department of Children and Families	<a href="http://www.dcf.state.vt.us">www.dcf.state.vt.us</a>
Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.djj.state.va.us">www.djj.state.va.us</a>
Washington Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration	<a href="http://www1.dshs.wa.gov/jra">http://www1.dshs.wa.gov/jra</a>
West Virginia Division of Juvenile Services	<a href="http://www.wvdjs.state.wv.us">www.wvdjs.state.wv.us</a>
Wisconsin Division of Juvenile Corrections	<a href="http://www.wi-doc.com/index_juvenile.htm">www.wi-doc.com/index_juvenile.htm</a>
Wyoming Juvenile Justice	<a href="http://www.wyjuvenilejustice.com">www.wyjuvenilejustice.com</a>

## Victims' Rights Compliance and Enforcement Programs

Alaska Office of Victims' Rights	<a href="http://www.officeofvictimsrights.legis.state.ak.us">www.officeofvictimsrights.legis.state.ak.us</a>
Arizona Voice for Crime Victims	<a href="http://www.voiceforvictims.org">www.voiceforvictims.org</a>
Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance	<a href="http://www.coloradocrimevictims.org">www.coloradocrimevictims.org</a>
Connecticut: Office of the Victim Advocate	<a href="http://www.ova.state.ct.us">www.ova.state.ct.us</a>
Florida Network of Victim Witness Services	<a href="http://www.fnvws.org">www.fnvws.org</a>
Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance	<a href="http://www.iowaiowa.com">www.iowaiowa.com</a>
Kentucky: Mary Byron Foundation	<a href="http://www.marybyronfoundation.org">www.marybyronfoundation.org</a>
Maryland Crime Victims' Resource Center	<a href="http://www.mdcrimevictims.org">www.mdcrimevictims.org</a>

# VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

Maryland Crime Victims' Rights Compliance Initiative	<a href="http://www.goccp.org/seven/compliance/victims_compliance_initiative.php">www.goccp.org/seven/compliance/victims_compliance_initiative.php</a>
Michigan Crime Victim Foundation	<a href="http://www.crimevictimfoundation.org">www.crimevictimfoundation.org</a>
Michigan Victim Alliance	<a href="http://www.mivictims.org">www.mivictims.org</a>
Minnesota Center for Victim Services	<a href="http://www.ojp.state.mn.us/MCCVS/CVJU/complaint.htm">www.ojp.state.mn.us/MCCVS/CVJU/complaint.htm</a>
Minnesota: Crime Victim Justice Unit	<a href="http://www.ojp.state.mn.us/MCCVS/CVJU/about.htm">www.ojp.state.mn.us/MCCVS/CVJU/about.htm</a>
Missouri Victim Assistance Network	<a href="http://mova.missouri.org">http://mova.missouri.org</a>
New Mexico Crime Victims Association	<a href="http://www.candohat.com/nmcva">www.candohat.com/nmcva</a>
North Carolina Victim Assistance Network	<a href="http://www.nc-van.org">www.nc-van.org</a>
Ohio Victim Witness Association	<a href="http://www.ovwa.org">www.ovwa.org</a>
Oregon Crime Victims' Assistance Network	<a href="http://www.oregonvictims.com/cvanonly.htm">www.oregonvictims.com/cvanonly.htm</a>
Crime Victims United of Oregon	<a href="http://www.crimevictimsunited.org">www.crimevictimsunited.org</a>
South Carolina: Crime Victims' Ombudsman	<a href="http://www.govoepp.state.sc.us/cvo">www.govoepp.state.sc.us/cvo</a>
South Carolina Victim Assistance Network	<a href="http://www.scvan.org">www.scvan.org</a>
Texans for Equal Justice	<a href="http://www.texansforequaljustice.org">www.texansforequaljustice.org</a>
Texas Victim Services Association	<a href="http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Acropolis/2962">www.geocities.com/Athens/Acropolis/2962</a>
Utah Council on Victims of Crime	<a href="http://www.crimevictim.utah.gov/UCVC/about_UCVC.html">www.crimevictim.utah.gov/UCVC/about_UCVC.html</a>
Washington Coalition of Crime Victim Advocates	<a href="http://www.wccva.org">www.wccva.org</a>
Wisconsin Crime Victims Council	<a href="http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/Boards_&amp;_Advisory_groups/Wisconsin_Crime_Victims_Council.asp">www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/Boards_&amp;_Advisory_groups/Wisconsin_Crime_Victims_Council.asp</a>
Wisconsin: Crime Victim Rights Board	<a href="http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/CVRB.asp">www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/CVRB.asp</a>
Wisconsin Victim Resource Center (complaint mediation)	<a href="http://www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/victims_rights/Victim_Resource_Center.asp">www.doj.state.wi.us/cvs/victims_rights/Victim_Resource_Center.asp</a>
Wyoming Crime Victims Coalition	<a href="http://www.wycrimevictims.org">www.wycrimevictims.org</a>

## Other Victim Resources

Alliance for Justice	<a href="http://www.afj.org">www.afj.org</a>
American Psychological Association	<a href="http://www.apa.org">www.apa.org</a>
Boys & Girls Clubs of America	<a href="http://www.bgca.org">www.bgca.org</a>
Children's Institute Inc.	<a href="http://www.childrensinstitute.org">www.childrensinstitute.org</a>
Communities Against Violence Network	<a href="http://www.cavnet.org">www.cavnet.org</a>
Compassionate Friends	<a href="http://www.compassionatefriends.com">www.compassionatefriends.com</a>
Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence	<a href="http://www.caepv.org">www.caepv.org</a>
Hope for Healing	<a href="http://www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402">www.geocities.com/HotSprings/2402</a>
International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies	<a href="http://www.istss.org">www.istss.org</a>
International Victimology Website	<a href="http://www.victimology.nl">www.victimology.nl</a>
Internet Crime Complaint Center	<a href="http://www.ic3.gov">www.ic3.gov</a>
Jewish Women International	<a href="http://www.jewishwomen.org">www.jewishwomen.org</a>
Joint Center on Violence and Victim Studies	<a href="http://www.washburn.edu/ce/jcvvs">www.washburn.edu/ce/jcvvs</a>
Justice for All	<a href="http://www.jfa.net">www.jfa.net</a>
Michigan State University Victims and the Media Program	<a href="http://victims.jrn.msu.edu">http://victims.jrn.msu.edu</a>
National Center for PTSD	<a href="http://www.ncptsd.va.gov">www.ncptsd.va.gov</a>

# VICTIM ASSISTANCE, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE JUSTICE-RELATED WEB SITES

National Victim Notification Network	<a href="http://appriss.com/VINE.html">http://appriss.com/VINE.html</a>
Post Trauma Resources	<a href="http://www.posttrauma.com">www.posttrauma.com</a>
Safe Horizon (New York City region)	<a href="http://www.safehorizon.org">www.safehorizon.org</a>
Security On Campus	<a href="http://www.securityoncampus.org">www.securityoncampus.org</a>
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner	<a href="http://www.sane-sart.com">www.sane-sart.com</a>
Sexual Assault Response Team	<a href="http://www.sane-sart.com">www.sane-sart.com</a>
The Stalking Victim's Sanctuary	<a href="http://www.stalkingvictims.com">www.stalkingvictims.com</a>
Stop Bullying Now	<a href="http://www.stopbullyingnow.hrsa.gov/index.asp">www.stopbullyingnow.hrsa.gov/index.asp</a>
Victim Assistance Online	<a href="http://www.vaonline.org">www.vaonline.org</a>
Violence Policy Center	<a href="http://www.vpc.org">www.vpc.org</a>
Women's Justice Center	<a href="http://www.law.pace.edu/bwjc">www.law.pace.edu/bwjc</a>
Workplace Violence Research Institute	<a href="http://www.workviolence.com">www.workviolence.com</a>

## Legal Research/Resources

Findlaw	<a href="http://www.findlaw.com">www.findlaw.com</a>
National Crime Victim Law Institute	<a href="http://www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli">www.lclark.edu/org/ncvli</a>
U.S. Supreme Court Decisions	<a href="http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/index.html">http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/index.html</a>
VictimLaw	<a href="http://www.victimlaw.info">www.victimlaw.info</a>
WashLaw Legal Research on the Web	<a href="http://www.washlaw.edu">www.washlaw.edu</a>

## Media

Criminal Justice Journalists	<a href="http://www.reporters.net/cjj">www.reporters.net/cjj</a>
Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma	<a href="http://www.dartcenter.org">www.dartcenter.org</a>
News Index	<a href="http://newsindex.com">http://newsindex.com</a>
Newslink	<a href="http://newslink.org">http://newslink.org</a>
Newspapers.com	<a href="http://www.newspapers.com">www.newspapers.com</a>
Poynter Institute for Media Studies	<a href="http://www.poynter.org">www.poynter.org</a>
Public Relations Society of America	<a href="http://www.prsa.org">www.prsa.org</a>

# Crime Victimization in the United States Statistical Overviews

Successful advocacy for victims' rights starts with accurate information from reputable sources that can debunk myths surrounding crime victimization. But condensing that information into an easily translatable form can be challenging and oftentimes consuming. The *2008 NCVRW Resource Guide* provides 21 one-page statistical overviews covering major areas of crime, populations with specific needs, and general crime victimization in the United States.

These overviews can be used throughout the year as handouts for community awareness projects, in presentations to elected officials and policymakers, as part of an awareness campaign's media pitch, and especially to inform crime victims that they are not alone in their experience.

## Interpreting Crime Statistics<sup>1</sup>

Crime in the United States is measured by two national statistical programs administered by the U.S. Department of Justice: the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Each program produces valuable information about aspects of the nation's crime problem. Because the UCR and NCVS programs are conducted for different purposes, use different methods, and focus on somewhat different aspects of crime, the information they produce together provides a more comprehen-

<sup>1</sup>Contributed by Michael Rand, Chief, Victimization Statistics Unit, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.

sive panorama of crime in the United States than either could produce alone.

**The National Crime Victimization Survey** is a yearly study in which interviews are conducted with individuals age 12 or older in about 40,000 households. Information is obtained from about 80,000 people in these households. The NCVS provides detailed information about the characteristics of the victims, the crime incidents, whether the crime was reported to

police, and why the crime was or was not reported, as well as other details about the crimes. The survey consistently obtains a very high response rate of about 90 percent of all households in the sample. Because the survey sample is designed to measure the nation as a whole, information is not available about local areas such as cities, counties, or states.

**The Uniform Crime Reports** is based upon local police statistics,

## What's Inside

- **Overview of Crime and Victimization in the United States**
- **Campus Crime**
- **Child Victimization**
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- **Disabilities and Victimization**
- **Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence**
- **Drunk and Drugged Driving**
- **Elder Victimization**
- **Hate and Bias Crime Victimization**
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- **Internet Victimization**
- **Mental Health Consequences of Crime**
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- **Sexual Violence**
- **Stalking**
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- **Teen Victimization**
- **Terrorism**
- **Workplace Violence**



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which are collected annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This survey covers murder, which is not measured by the NCVS, as well as commercial crimes such as robberies and burglaries, which cannot be measured in a household survey. The UCR covers only crimes reported to police—less than half of all crimes. Because the UCR is compiled from local police data, however, it can provide information on crime rates at the city, county, and state level.

In addition, a variety of studies are conducted by the federal government, universities, national research firms such as the Gallup organization, and many other entities that also seek to measure various subjects related to crime and its impact upon victims and the population in general.

Many people assume that all statistics are equal, but there are great variations in the quality of statistical data. In evaluating any statistic, it is prudent to know something about the source, because the reliability of any finding is dependent on how rigorously the study from which it is drawn adheres to sound statistical practice and survey methodology.

For estimates drawn from surveys, sound statistical and survey methodology involves using a valid sample that is representative of the population that the survey is attempting to measure. The sample size must be sufficient to produce statistically reliable results for the phenomenon being measured. Because of the relative rarity of crime victimization, extremely large samples are required. The survey procedures, including the questionnaire used, must be carefully designed to avoid introducing biases into the estimates. The results must be presented in an unbiased manner that includes any caveats about the estimates.

Many aspects of a statistical study can affect the validity and reliability of findings. A sample that represents one population will not be generalizable to another population. For example, if college students only are surveyed,

the results will not apply to the general population. Similarly, if a survey has a very low response rate, the characteristics of people who did answer the survey may be different from those who did not respond.

Sometimes statistics from studies done ten years ago or more may continue to be used because the study has not been repeated. If these statistics are used, the time period that was covered by the study should also be mentioned because the findings may be out of date.

Statistics from any source may be used by groups that advocate particular positions on issues involving public policy. Some of these groups use reliable statistics from well-documented sources. Other groups may use statistics that cannot be documented. A group may also present statistics selectively to support a particular point of view. Sometimes there may be honest differences of opinion about conclusions that are drawn from the same statistic. An understanding of these issues can encourage more critical analysis of all statistics, rather than viewing any single number as the “absolute truth.” ■



# OVERVIEW OF CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES

In 2005, 23 million crimes were committed in the United States; of these, 5.2 million were violent and 18 million were property crimes.<sup>1</sup>

Forty-seven percent of violent crime and 40 percent of property crime was reported to the police.<sup>2</sup>

An estimated 16,692 persons were murdered nationwide in 2005, an increase of 3.4 percent from the 2004 figure.<sup>3</sup>

Child protective services nationwide found an estimated 899,000 children to be victims of neglect or abuse in 2005.<sup>4</sup>

In 2005, 389,100 women and 78,180 men were victimized by an intimate partner.<sup>5</sup>

In 2005, victims experienced 191,670 incidents of rape and sexual assault.<sup>6</sup>

More than one million women and almost 400,000 men are stalked annually in the United States.<sup>7</sup>

In 2005, teens ages 12 to 19 and young adults ages 20 to 24 experienced the highest rates of violent crime.<sup>8</sup>

In 2005, teenagers (ages 12 to 19) experienced 1.5 million violent crimes; this figure includes 175,391 robberies and 73,354 sexual assaults and rapes.<sup>9</sup>

More than a quarter of people with severe mental illness had been victims of a violent crime in the past year, a rate more than 11 times higher than that of the general population even after controlling for demographic differences.<sup>10</sup>

Of the 42,642 deaths in motor vehicle crashes in 2006, 41 percent, or 17,602, were attributed to alcohol.<sup>11</sup>

In 2005, 85,000 persons over the age of 65 were victims of non-fatal violent crime in 2005.<sup>12</sup>

In 2005, 7,163 hate crimes were reported to law enforcement.<sup>13</sup>

Between 2003 and 2006, the number of adult victims of identity fraud in the United States declined marginally from 10 million to 9 million people.<sup>14</sup>

In 2005, 24 percent of all violent crime incidents were committed by an armed offender, and 9 percent by an offender with a firearm.<sup>15</sup>

Each year, an estimated 14,500 to 17,500 foreign nationals are trafficked into the United States.<sup>16</sup>

An average of 1.7 million people are victims of violent crime while working or on duty each year. An estimated 1.3 million (75 percent) of these incidents are simple assaults while an additional 19 percent are aggravated assaults.<sup>17</sup>

Fifteen percent of violent crime and 95 percent of property crime resulted in economic losses in 2005.<sup>18</sup>

In 2006, 95,270 crimes were reported on college and university campuses; 97 percent were property crimes and three percent violent crimes.<sup>19</sup>

In 2003, students ages 12 to 18 were victims of 154,200 serious violent crimes at school.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed October 15, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 10.

<sup>3</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Murder," (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2006), [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/violent\\_crime/murder\\_homicide.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html), (accessed August 22, 2007).

<sup>4</sup> Children's Bureau, "Child Maltreatment, 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006), 61, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm05/cm05.pdf>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

<sup>5</sup> Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," 9.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 3.

<sup>7</sup> Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, "Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey," (Washington, DC: National

Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), 2, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/169592.pdf>, (accessed August 8, 2007).

<sup>8</sup> Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," 8.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, 7.

<sup>10</sup> Linda Teplin et al., "Crime Victimization in Adults with Severe Mental Illness: Comparison with the National Crime Victimization Survey," *Archives of General Psychiatry* 62 (2005): 911-21.

<sup>11</sup> National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Crash Stats: 2006 Traffic Safety Annual Assessment-A Preview," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2007), [http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/nhtsa\\_static\\_file\\_downloader.jsp?file=/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/NCSA/Content/RNotes/2007/810791.pdf](http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/nhtsa_static_file_downloader.jsp?file=/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/NCSA/Content/RNotes/2007/810791.pdf), (accessed August 15, 2007).

<sup>12</sup> Data extrapolated from Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005, 3."

<sup>13</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics 2005," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2005/table1.htm>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

<sup>14</sup> Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc., "New Research Shows Identity Fraud Growth Is Contained And Consumers Have More Control Than They Think," (Arlington, VA: Council of Better Business Bureaus, Inc., 2006), <https://secure.platypusvideo.com/articlenews/article.php?articleID=25>, (accessed October 15, 2007).

<sup>15</sup> Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," 10.

<sup>16</sup> Department of Justice, "Report to Congress from Attorney General John Ashcroft on U.S. Government Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Fiscal Year 2003," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2004), 3, [http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/07/ashcroft\\_report.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/07/ashcroft_report.pdf), (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>17</sup> Detis Duhart, "Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99," (Washington, DC:

Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vw99.pdf>, (accessed September 11, 2007).

<sup>18</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2004: Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), Table 81, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus04.pdf>, (accessed September 14, 2007).

<sup>19</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005, Table 9," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table\\_09.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_09.html), (accessed August 3, 2007).

<sup>20</sup> National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 2006), [http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=2&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table\\_2.1.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crimeindicators/Indicators.asp?PubPageNumber=2&ShowTablePage=TablesHTML/table_2.1.asp), (accessed October 15, 2007).

# CAMPUS CRIME

In 2006, 95,270 crimes were reported on college and university campuses; 97 percent were property crimes, and 3 percent violent crimes.<sup>1</sup>

Of the violent crimes reported on college campuses, 1,445 (53 percent) were aggravated assaults, 761 (28 percent) were robberies, 501 (18 percent) were forcible rapes, and 5 (0.1 percent) were murders.<sup>2</sup>

Theft was the most prevalent form of property crime (77,372), accounting for 84 percent, followed by 12,128 burglaries (13 percent), 3,058 motor vehicle thefts (3 percent), and 433 incidents of arson (0.5 percent).<sup>3</sup>

In 2001, more than 97,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 were victims of alcohol-related sexual assault or date rape. More than 696,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 were assaulted by another student who had been drinking.<sup>4</sup>

Thirteen percent of college women were stalked at some point between fall of 1996 and spring of 1997. Four in 5 campus stalking victims knew their stalkers, and 3 in 10 college women reported being injured emotionally or psychologically from being stalked.<sup>5</sup>

From 1995 to 2002, college students ages 18 to 24 experienced violence at average annual rates lower than those for non-students in the same age group.<sup>6</sup>

About 4 in 10 violent crimes against college students were committed by offenders who were perceived by victims to be using drugs or alcohol.<sup>7</sup>

Male college students were twice as likely to be victims of overall violence than female students.<sup>8</sup>

White college students had somewhat higher rates of violent victimization than black students and higher rates than students of other races.<sup>9</sup>

Victims of rape/sexual assault were about four times more likely to be victimized by someone they knew than by a stranger.<sup>10</sup>

Eight of 10 robberies of college students were committed by strangers, compared to about 6 of 10 assaults and about 2 of 10 rape/sexual assaults.<sup>11</sup>

Nine percent of violent victimizations against college students involved offenders armed with firearms; 7 percent were committed with knives; and 10 percent were committed with other types of weapons, such as a blunt object.<sup>12</sup>

About 35 percent of violent victimizations against college students were reported to the police.<sup>13</sup>

Most crimes against students (93 percent) occurred off campus; of those, 72 percent occurred at night.<sup>14</sup>

In 2004, crimes occurring in on-campus residence halls included 957 assaults, 1,938 forcible sex offenses, and 10 non-forcible sex offenses.<sup>15</sup>

Hate and bias crimes reported on school and college campuses made up almost 14 percent of all hate and bias crimes reported throughout the United States in 2005.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005, Table 9," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table\\_09.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_09.html), (accessed August 3, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ralph W. Hingson et al., "Magnitude of Alcohol-Related Mortality and Morbidity among U.S. College Students Ages 18-24: Changes from 1998 to 2001," *Annual Review of Public Health* 26

(2005): 267, [http://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov/media/Mag\\_and\\_Prev\\_ARPH\\_April\\_2005.pdf](http://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov/media/Mag_and_Prev_ARPH_April_2005.pdf), (accessed August 3, 2007).

<sup>5</sup> Bonnie S. Fisher et al., "The Sexual Victimization of College Women," (Washington, DC: NIJ/BJS, 2000), 27-28, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/182369.pdf>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

<sup>6</sup> Katrina Baum and Patsy Klaus, "Violent Victimization of College Students, 1995-2002," (Washington, DC: BJS, 2005), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vvcs02.pdf>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 4.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 1.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., 5.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., 6.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., 1.

<sup>15</sup> U.S. Department of Education, "Summary, Campus Crime and Security Statistics 2002-2004: Criminal Offenses," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), <http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/crime/summary.html>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

<sup>16</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics 2004, Table 10," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2005), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2004/hctable10.htm>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

# CHILD VICTIMIZATION

In 2005, 899,000 children were victims of child abuse or neglect.<sup>1</sup>

During 2005, 1,460 children died due to child abuse or neglect. More than three-quarters (77 percent) of children who were killed were younger than 4 years of age.<sup>2</sup>

During 2005, 63 percent of child victims experienced neglect, 17 percent were physically abused, 9 percent were sexually abused, 7 percent were psychologically maltreated, and 2 percent were medically neglected. In addition, 14 percent of child victims experienced “other” types of maltreatment such as “abandonment,” “threats of harm to the child,” or “congenital drug addiction.”<sup>3</sup>

Fifty-one percent of child abuse or neglect victims were girls, and 47 percent were boys.<sup>4</sup>

The youngest children had the highest rate of victimization and accounted for the largest percentage of victims. Children from birth to 3 years of age accounted for 30 percent of child victims.<sup>5</sup>

One-half (48 percent) of all child victims were white, almost one quarter (23 percent) were African-American, and 17 percent were Hispanic. African-American children, Pacific Islander children, and American Indian or Alaska Native children had the highest rates of victimization.<sup>6</sup>

Mothers were the sole abuser in 40 percent of substantiated cases, fathers in 18 percent. Both parents were perpetrators

of child maltreatment in 18 percent of the cases. Child victims maltreated by a non-parental perpetrator accounted for 10 percent of the total.<sup>7</sup>

Nearly 8 percent of child victims had a reported disability.<sup>8</sup>

Twenty-six children were killed by their babysitter in 2005.<sup>9</sup>

Five percent of child molesters released from prison commit a new sex offense within three years of their release.<sup>10</sup>

The most significant predictor of whether a battered woman will physically abuse her child is having been physically abused by her own mother, not whether she has been battered by her partner.<sup>11</sup>

The direct cost of child abuse and neglect in the United States totals more than \$24 billion annually. (This figure includes law enforcement, judicial system, child welfare, and healthcare costs.) When factoring in indirect costs (special education, mental health and health care, juvenile delinquency, lost productivity, and adult criminality), the figure rises to more than \$94 billion annually.<sup>12</sup>

Victims of child abuse constituted 18 percent of the recipients of crime victim compensation.<sup>13</sup>

Based on extrapolations from the National Incident-Based Reporting System, approximately 2,900 criminal incidents of pornography with juvenile involvement were known to state and local police in 2000.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Children’s Bureau, “Child Maltreatment, 2005,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006), 25, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm05/cm05.pdf>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 61.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 27.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 46.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 28.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 29.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 56.

<sup>9</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data, Table 12,” (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded\\_information/data/shrtable\\_12.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_12.html), (accessed August 3, 2007).

<sup>10</sup> Patrick A. Langan et al., “Recidivism of Sex Offenders Released from Prison in 1994,” (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2003), 7, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/rsorp94.pdf>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

<sup>11</sup> Carol Cooney, “Battered Mothers Who Physically Abuse Their Children,” *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 19 no. 8, (August 2004): 943-52.

<sup>12</sup> Suzette Fromm, “Annual Cost of Child Maltreatment, Prevent Child Abuse America,” (Washington, DC: Prevent Child Abuse America, 2001), <http://www.preventchildabuse.org>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

<sup>13</sup> National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, “FY 2005: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase,” (Alexandria, VA: National Association of Crime Victim

Compensation Boards, 2006), <http://nacvcb.org>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

<sup>14</sup> David Finkelhor and Richard Ormrod, “Child Pornography: Patterns from NIBRS,” (Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2004), 2, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/204911.pdf>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

# COST OF CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

In 2005, 15 percent of violent crimes and 95 percent of property crimes resulted in economic losses involving theft or damage loss.<sup>1</sup>

In 2005, the total economic loss to victims was \$1.4 billion for violent crime and \$15.6 billion for property crime.<sup>2</sup>

In 2006, the average loss to telemarketing fraud victims was \$2,036<sup>3</sup> compared to \$2,892 in 2005 and \$1,974 in 2004.<sup>4</sup>

The average loss to Internet scam victims was \$1,917 in 2005, compared to \$895 in 2004. The total loss in 2005 was \$13.9 million, significantly higher than the \$5.8 million reported lost in 2004.<sup>5</sup>

In 2006, fake-check scams were the leading telemarketing scam reported to the National Fraud Information Center; the average loss to victims was \$3,278.<sup>6</sup>

In 2003, the United States (at federal, state, and local levels) spent a record \$185 billion for police protection, corrections, and judicial and legal activities. Since 1982, expenditures for operating the criminal justice system increased 418 percent, not accounting for inflation.<sup>7</sup>

In 2005, \$367 million worth of property was stolen during robberies. The average dollar value of property stolen per robbery offense was \$1,230.<sup>8</sup>

In 2005, the average value for property stolen during the commission of a larceny-theft was \$764 per offense. The total value of stolen property was \$3.8 billion.<sup>9</sup>

In 2005, the average dollar loss due to arson was \$14,910.<sup>10</sup>

There were 31,500 fires intentionally set to structures in 2005, a 13.7 percent decrease from 2004. These fires resulted in 315 civilian deaths and \$664 million in property loss.<sup>11</sup>

There were 21,000 fires intentionally set to vehicles in 2005,

a 41.7 percent increase from 2004, resulting in \$113 million in property damage.<sup>12</sup>

In 2005, the average dollar loss per burglary offense was \$1,725. The total amount lost to burglaries was \$2.8 billion.<sup>13</sup>

Victim compensation programs distributed \$427 million in 2005. This amount is nearly double the amount reported seven years ago.<sup>14</sup>

Victim compensation programs paid \$16.8 million for forensic sexual assault exams in 2005, an almost 50 percent increase from 2003.<sup>15</sup>

Victims of child abuse constituted 18 percent of the recipients of crime victim compensation in 2005.<sup>16</sup>

In 2005, domestic violence victims made up 20 percent of all adult victims compensated by victim compensation programs; 34 percent of all assault claims were paid to domestic violence victims.<sup>17</sup>

In 2005, medical expenses constituted 53 percent of all victim compensation payments; economic support for lost wages for injured victims and for lost support in homicides made up 19 percent of the total; 11 percent of total payments were for funeral bills; and 8 percent went toward mental health counseling for crime victims.<sup>18</sup>

The direct cost of child abuse and neglect in the United States totals more than \$24 billion annually. When factoring in indirect costs, the figure rises to more than \$94 billion annually.<sup>19</sup>

Insurance fraud increases the average household's insurance premiums by \$300.<sup>20</sup>

Bomb threats cost many school districts losses of over \$250,000 due to school closings and the cost of bomb search squads.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2005: Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), Table 81, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus05.pdf>, (accessed September 14, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., Table 82.

<sup>3</sup> National Fraud Information Center, "2006 Top 10: Telemarketing Scam Trends from NCL's Fraud Center: January - December 2006," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2007), <http://fraud.org/stats/2006/telemarketing.pdf>, (accessed August 8, 2007).

<sup>4</sup> National Fraud Information Center, "Telemarketing Scams: January-December 2005 Statistics," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), [http://www.fraud.org/toolbox/2005\\_Telemarketing\\_Fraud\\_Report.pdf](http://www.fraud.org/toolbox/2005_Telemarketing_Fraud_Report.pdf), (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>5</sup> National Fraud Information Center,

"Internet Scams: Fraud Trends January-December 2005," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), [http://www.fraud.org/2005\\_Internet\\_Fraud\\_Report.pdf](http://www.fraud.org/2005_Internet_Fraud_Report.pdf), (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>6</sup> National Fraud Information Center, "2006 Top 10: Telemarketing Scam Trends from NCL's Fraud Center: January - December 2006."

<sup>7</sup> Kristen A. Hughes, "Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 2003," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/jeeus03.pdf>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>8</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2005, Table 23," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table\\_23.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_23.html), (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2005, Arson," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/property\\_crime/arson.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/property_crime/arson.html), (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>11</sup> Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States During 2005: Full Report," (Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 2006), 14, <http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/OS.fireloss.pdf>, (accessed August 8, 2007).

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2005, Table 23."

<sup>14</sup> National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "FY 2005: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2005), <http://www.nacvcb.org>, (accessed August 8, 2007).

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Suzette Fromm, "Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect," (Washington, DC: Prevent Child Abuse America, 2001), 2, 3, [http://www.preventchildabuse.org/documents/index/cost\\_analysis.pdf](http://www.preventchildabuse.org/documents/index/cost_analysis.pdf), (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>20</sup> National Insurance Crime Bureau, "Insurance Fraud: Understanding the Basics," (Des Plaines, IL: National Insurance Crime Bureau, 2006), [https://www.nicb.org/cps/rde/xbcr/nicb/INSURANCE\\_FRAUD.pdf](https://www.nicb.org/cps/rde/xbcr/nicb/INSURANCE_FRAUD.pdf), (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>21</sup> Graeme R. Newman, "Bomb Threats in Schools," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), 4, <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1433>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

# DISABILITIES AND VICTIMIZATION

*Note: Given the small size or scope of some of these studies, not all results can be extrapolated to the nation as a whole. Further research is needed to assess more fully the prevalence of crimes against people with disabilities in the United States.*

More than 25 percent of persons with severe mental illness have been victims of a violent crime in the past year, a rate more than 11 times that of the general population, even after controlling for demographic differences.<sup>1</sup>

Depending on the type of violent crime (rape, robbery, assault, and their subcategories), prevalence was 6 to 23 times greater among persons with severe mental illness than among the general population.<sup>2</sup>

In 2005, nearly 8 percent of child victims of abuse and neglect had a reported disability. Disabilities considered risk factors included mental retardation, emotional disturbance, visual impairment, learning disability, physical disability, behavioral problems, or another medical problem.<sup>3</sup>

A study of North Carolina women found that women with disabilities were four times more likely to have experienced sexual assault in the past year than women without disabilities.<sup>4</sup>

The same study found that the variables of age, education, mobility, social isolation, and depression can be used to identify with 84 percent accuracy whether a woman with a disability may have experienced physical, sexual, or disability-related violence or abuse during the past year.<sup>5</sup>

In response to a survey of women with physical disabilities, 56 percent reported abuse, a number consistent with similar studies. Of this group, 87 percent reported physical abuse, 66 percent reported sexual abuse, 35 percent were refused help with a personal need, and 19 percent were prevented from using an assistive device.<sup>6</sup>

In this same survey of adult women, 74 percent reported abuse lasting at least three months, 55 percent reported they had been abused multiple times as an adult, and 80 percent reported being abused by a male partner.<sup>7</sup>

Only 33 percent of the abused women with physical disabilities who were surveyed sought assistance to address the abuse. Only about half of those women viewed the assistance in a positive light.<sup>8</sup>

In a study of 946 women with and without disabilities, 62 percent of women reported that they had experienced emotional, physical, or sexual abuse. Women with disabilities reported abusive incidents similar to those reported by women without disabilities. They also reported other abuses including withholding the use of wheelchairs, use of braces, medication, transportation, or essential assistance with personal tasks such as dressing or getting out of bed.<sup>9</sup>

More than half of all abuse of people with disabilities is estimated to be perpetrated by family members and peers with disabilities. Disability professionals (i.e., paid or unpaid caregivers, doctors, and nurses) are generally believed responsible for the other half. In addition, approximately 67 percent of perpetrators who abused individuals with severe cognitive disabilities accessed them through their work in disability services.<sup>10</sup>

In a national survey of domestic violence and rape-crisis agencies, 67 percent of the survey participants reported that their center had served people with mental illness over the past year. Despite the high incidence of violence against people with disabilities, few participants reported that their center served people with cognitive disabilities (7 percent), with physical disabilities (6 percent), or who are blind, deaf, or have hearing loss (1 percent).<sup>11</sup>

A study of sexual assault of adult males found that more than 10 percent of male victims had cognitive disabilities.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Linda Teplin et al., "Crime Victimization in Adults with Severe Mental Illness: Comparison with the National Crime Victimization Survey," *Archives of General Psychiatry* 62 (2005): 911-21.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Children's Bureau, "Child Maltreatment, 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006), 56, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm05/cm05.pdf>, (accessed August 3, 2007).

<sup>4</sup> Sandra Martin et al., "Physical and Sexual Assault of Women with Disabilities," *Violence Against Women* 12 (2006): 823.

<sup>5</sup> Margaret A. Nosek et al., "Disability, Psychosocial, and Demographic Characteristics of Abused Women with Physical Disabilities," *Violence Against Women* 12 (2006): 846.

<sup>6</sup> Sharon Milberger et al., "Michigan Study on Women with Physical Disabilities," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2002), <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/193769.pdf>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Margaret A. Nosek et al., "National Study of Women with Physical Disabilities," Chapter VII, (Houston, TX: Center for Research on Women with Disabilities, 1997), [http://www.bcm.edu/crowd/national\\_study/national\\_study.html](http://www.bcm.edu/crowd/national_study/national_study.html), (accessed August 14, 2007).

<sup>10</sup> Dick Sobsey and Tanis Doe, "Patterns of Sexual Abuse and Assault," *Journal of Sexuality and Disability* 9 (1991): 243-59.

<sup>11</sup> Michelle Schwartz, Wendie H. Abramson, and Heather A. Kamper, "A National Survey of the Accessibility of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services to Women with Disabilities," (Austin, TX: Working Paper, SafePlace, 2004).

<sup>12</sup> Stermac et al., "Stranger and Acquaintance Sexual Assault of Adult Males," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 19 (2004): 8.

# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

In 2005, 389,100 women and 78,180 men were victimized by an intimate partner. These crimes accounted for 9 percent of all violent crime.<sup>1</sup>

Of female murder victims, 33 percent were killed by their husbands or boyfriends; 2 percent of male murder victims were killed by their wives or girlfriends.<sup>2</sup>

Three percent of all murders committed in the workplace were committed by the victim's intimate partner (either husband, wife, or boyfriend).<sup>3</sup>

A 2004 study found that women living in disadvantaged neighborhoods were more than twice as likely to be the victims of intimate partner violence compared to women in more advantaged neighborhoods.<sup>4</sup>

In 2005, about 15 percent of state and local firearms application rejections (10,000 applications) were due to a domestic violence misdemeanor conviction or restraining order.<sup>5</sup>

A recent study found that in states with laws restraining abusers from possessing firearms, intimate partner homicide rates decreased by 9 to 12 percent. These laws were most effective when states cross-checked restraining orders with firearm purchases.<sup>6</sup>

Of the 757 suspects referred to U.S. Attorneys for a domestic violence offense between 2000 and 2002, 83 percent were suspected of violating the federal law that prohibits firearm possession by someone with a prior misdemeanor domestic violence conviction or violating the law that prohibits firearm possession by someone subject to a protection order. The remaining 17 percent were investigated for interstate domestic violence/stalking. Violation of a protective order across state lines was suspected in 28 incidents.<sup>7</sup>

Domestic violence victims constituted 20 percent of all adult victims compensated by victim compensation programs in 2005. They received compensation for 34 percent of all assault claims.<sup>8</sup>

One study found that women who have experienced any type of personal violence (even when the last episode was 14 to 30 years ago) reported a greater number of chronic physical symptoms than those who have not been abused. The risk of suffering from six or more chronic physical symptoms increased with the number of forms of violence experienced.<sup>9</sup>

Approximately 1 in 5 high school girls reported being abused by a boyfriend.<sup>10</sup>

For 6 percent of adults on probation, domestic violence was the most serious offense of which they had been convicted.<sup>11</sup>

Although 96 percent of patients believe physicians should inquire about family conflict, two-thirds report that their physician has never asked them about intimate partner violence. Sixty-seven percent of those whose physician has inquired about family conflict reported that the same physician did indeed help them receive assistance.<sup>12</sup>

## Same-Sex Domestic Violence

In 2006, lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender people (LGBT) experienced 3,534 incidents of domestic violence. Four of these incidents resulted in murder.<sup>13</sup>

In 2003, 44 percent of these victims were men, 36 percent women, and 2 percent transgender. Gender identity was not recorded for 9 percent of the victims.<sup>14</sup>

In cases where the age of the victim was recorded, 58 percent were over the age of 30, while 42 percent of the victims of LGBT domestic violence were under 30.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 9, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

<sup>2</sup>Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded\\_information/murder\\_homicide.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/murder_homicide.html), (accessed August 6, 2007).

<sup>3</sup>Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Workplace Violence: Issues in Response," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2003), 42, <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/violence.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

<sup>4</sup>Michael Benson and Greer Fox, "When Violence Hits Home: How Economics and Neighborhood Play a Role,"

(Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2004), 1, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/205004.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>5</sup>Bowling et al., "Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 5, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/bcft05.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

<sup>6</sup>Elizabeth R. Vigdor and James A. Mercy, "Disarming Batters," in *Evaluating Gun Policy*, eds. Jens O. Ludwig and Philip J. Cook (Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, 2003).

<sup>7</sup>Matthew Durose et al., "Family Violence Statistics," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 51, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/fvs.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

<sup>8</sup>National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "FY 2005: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase," <http://www.nacvcb.org>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

<sup>9</sup>Christina Nicolaidis et al., "Violence, Mental Health, and Physical Symptoms in an Academic Internal Medicine Practice," *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 19 (2004): 815-23.

<sup>10</sup>Jay Silverman et al., "Dating Violence Against Adolescent Girls and Associated Substance Use, Unhealthy Weight Control, Sexual Risk Behavior, Pregnancy, and Suicidality," *JAMA* (2001): 572-79.

<sup>11</sup>Lauren Glaze, "Probation and Parole in the United States, 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2006), 6, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/>

<bjs/pub/pdf/ppus05.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

<sup>12</sup>Sandra K. Burge et al., "Patients' Advice to Physicians about Intervening in Family Court," *Annals of Family Medicine* 3 (2005): 3.

<sup>13</sup>National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, "Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Domestic Violence," (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2007), 5, 18, <http://www.avp.org>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

<sup>14</sup>National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, "Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Domestic Violence: 2003 Supplement," (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2004), 7, <http://www.avp.org>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*, 9.

# DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING

Of the 42,642 deaths from motor vehicle crashes in 2006, 17,602 fatalities (41 percent) were in crashes involving alcohol.<sup>1</sup>

Nearly 1.5 million driving-while-intoxicated (DWI) arrests occur in the United States each year.<sup>2</sup>

In 2005, an estimated 254,000 people were injured in motor vehicle crashes where police reported that alcohol was present.<sup>3</sup>

In 2005, 26 percent of drivers involved in fatal crashes had some alcohol in their system at the time of the crash.<sup>4</sup> Seventy-five percent of drivers in fatal crashes who had alcohol present in their system had blood alcohol content (BAC) levels of 0.10 or 0.11, greater than the legal limit in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Twenty-five percent of these drivers had BAC levels of 0.21, which is more than twice the legal limit in all states.<sup>5</sup>

In 2005, 21 percent of the children under age 15 who were killed in crashes were killed in alcohol-related crashes.<sup>6</sup>

In 2002 and 2003, 21 percent of people ages 16 to 20 reported that they had driven in the past year while under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs.<sup>7</sup>

In 2002 and 2003, approximately 4.2 million people ages 16 to 20 reported driving under the influence of either alcohol or illicit drugs in the past year. Of these, roughly 169,000, or four percent, reported being arrested and booked for driving under the influence during that time.<sup>8</sup>

Juvenile arrests for driving under the influence increased by 33 percent from 1994 to 2003. The increase for female juveniles was 83 percent, and the increase for male juveniles

was 25 percent. During the same period, arrests of adults for driving under the influence decreased by 6 percent.<sup>9</sup>

In 2006, there were 403 crashes and 148 deaths due to alcohol use by a boat's occupants.<sup>10</sup>

Operating a boat with a BAC level greater than 0.10 increases the risk of death during a boating accident by more than ten times as opposed to a BAC of zero.<sup>11</sup>

During the Christmas and New Year holiday time, about 45 percent of all fatalities occur in crashes where at least one of the drivers has a BAC level of 0.08 or more. During the remainder of December, the figure is 30 percent.<sup>12</sup>

In a 2005 survey, 29 percent of high-school students said that within the past 30 days they had ridden in a vehicle with a driver who had been drinking. In the same survey, 10 percent of high-school students reported having driven a vehicle when they had been drinking within the past 30 days.<sup>13</sup>

In 2000, each alcohol-related crash cost the American public \$1.1 million. The total cost of all alcohol-related crashes was \$51 billion.<sup>14</sup>

A study of repeat impaired-driving offenders found that the majority of respondents (54 percent) were alcohol-dependent. In addition, many of the respondents had at least one lifetime disorder in addition to alcohol abuse or dependence. Among those, the most prevalent was major depressive or dysthymic disorder (31 percent), followed by posttraumatic stress disorder (15 percent).<sup>15</sup>

<sup>1</sup> National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Crash Stats: 2006 Traffic Safety Annual Assessment – A Preview," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2007), [http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/nhtsa\\_static\\_file\\_downloader.jsp?file=/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/NCSA/Content/RNotes/2007/810791.pdf](http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/nhtsa_static_file_downloader.jsp?file=/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/NCSA/Content/RNotes/2007/810791.pdf), (accessed August 15, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Laws: Blood Alcohol Concentration Test Refusal Laws," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2006), 1, <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/Rulemaking/Articles/Associated%20Files/07%20BAC%20Test%20Refusal.pdf>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

<sup>3</sup> National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Fatality Counts and Estimates of People Injured for 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2006), 74, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd30/ncsa/ppt/2006/810639.pdf>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

<sup>4</sup> National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: 2005 Data: State Alcohol Estimates," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2006), Table 4, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSF2005/810627.pdf>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

<sup>5</sup> Timothy M. Pickrell, "Traffic Safety Facts: Research Note: Driver Involvement in Fatal Crashes by Age Group and Vehicle Type," (Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2006), 2, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/RNotes/2006/810598.pdf>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

<sup>6</sup> National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: 2005 Data: Alcohol," (Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2006), 2, <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/pdf/nrd-30/NCSA/TSF2005/810616.pdf>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

<sup>7</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, "Driving Under the Influence (DUI) among Young Persons," (Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and

Mental Health Services Administration, December 2004), <http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k4/youthDUI/youthDUI.htm>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Howard N. Snyder, "Juvenile Arrests 2003," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, August 2005), 10, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/209735.pdf>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Coast Guard, "2006 Boating Statistics," (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard, 2007), 30, [http://www.uscgboating.org/statistics/Boating\\_Statistics\\_2006.pdf](http://www.uscgboating.org/statistics/Boating_Statistics_2006.pdf), (accessed August 15, 2007).

<sup>11</sup> U.S. Coast Guard, "Boating Under the Influence, Alcohol Effects," (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard, 2005), <http://www.uscgboating.org/safety/bui/effects.htm>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

<sup>12</sup> National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "Traffic Safety Facts: Crash Stats: Fatalities Related to Impaired Driving During the Christmas and New Year's Day Holiday Periods,"

(Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004), [http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/StopImpaired/809\\_824/index.htm#2#2](http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/alcohol/StopImpaired/809_824/index.htm#2#2), (accessed August 15, 2007).

<sup>13</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005," 5, (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006), <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/SS/SS5505.pdf>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

<sup>14</sup> Lawrence J. Blincoe et al., "The Economic Impact of Motor Vehicle Crashes 2000," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2002), Table 11 and 12, <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/staticfiles/DOT/NHTSA/Communication%20&%20Consumer%20Information/Articles/Associated%20Files/EconomicImpact2000.pdf>, (accessed August 15, 2007).

<sup>15</sup> Janet Lapham, Garnett McMillan, and Jodi Lapidus, "Psychiatric Disorders in a Sample of Repeat Impaired-Driving Offenders," *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 67 (2006): 707.

# ELDER VICTIMIZATION

In 2005, 85,000 persons over the age of 65 were victims of non-fatal violent crime.<sup>1</sup>

In 2004, more than 65 percent of elder maltreatment victims were women.<sup>2</sup>

In 2004, African Americans constituted 21 percent of elder maltreatment victims, despite representing 8 percent of all Americans age 65 or older.<sup>3</sup>

In 2005, crime victims age 65 or older reported 66 percent of personal crimes to the police, the highest reporting rate of all age groups.<sup>4</sup>

In 2005, 633 people age 65 or older were murdered.<sup>5</sup>

The most recent survey of adult protective services found that 191,908 reports of elder abuse and neglect of people age 60 and older were substantiated in 2004.<sup>6</sup>

Of the reports substantiated by adult protective services in 2004, 20 percent involved caregiver neglect; 15 percent involved emotional, psychological, or verbal abuse; 15 percent involved financial exploitation; 11 percent involved physical abuse; and 1 percent involved sexual abuse.<sup>7</sup>

In 2004, more than half of alleged perpetrators of elder abuse were women.<sup>8</sup>

In 2004, domestic settings were the most common locations of abuse in substantiated reports.<sup>9</sup>

Of the alleged perpetrators of elder abuse in 2004, 33 percent were adult children, 22 percent were other family members, 11 percent were spouses or intimate partners, and 16 percent had an unknown relationship to the victim.<sup>10</sup>

The largest number of alleged perpetrators of elder abuse in 2004 were between 30 and 50 years of age.<sup>11</sup>

Crime victims age 65 or older lost a total of \$1.3 billion due to personal and property crimes in 2005.<sup>12</sup>

People over the age of 60 made up 9 percent of identity theft victims who reported the crime to the Federal Trade Commission in 2005.<sup>13</sup>

Seven percent of Internet fraud victims who filed a complaint with the Internet Fraud Complaint Center in 2006 were age 60 or older.<sup>14</sup>

In 2006, the median loss per Internet fraud complaint was \$866 for people age 60 or older. This amount is higher than that of other age groups.<sup>15</sup>

Of the victims reporting telemarketing fraud to the National Fraud Information Center in 2005, 33 percent were age 60 or older.<sup>16</sup>

People age 65 or older are equally as likely to face an offender with a weapon as younger people.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Data extrapolated from Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 3, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed August 16, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> Pamela B. Teaster et al., "The 2004 Survey of State Adult Protective Services: Abuse of Adults 60 Years of Age and Older," (Washington, DC: National Center on Elder Abuse, 2006), 22, <http://www.elderabusecenter.org/pdf/2-14-06%20FINAL%2060+REPORT.pdf>, (accessed August 16, 2007).

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., 19.

<sup>4</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2005, Statistics Tables," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), Table 96,

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus05.pdf>, (accessed August 16, 2007). Personal crimes are defined as all violent crimes, purse-snatching, and picking pockets.

<sup>5</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data, Table 2," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded\\_information/data/shrtable\\_02.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_02.html), (accessed August 16, 2007).

<sup>6</sup> Pamela B. Teaster, "The 2004 Survey of State Adult Protective Services: Abuse of Adults 60 Years of Age and Older," 5.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., 18.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., 22.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 20.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 22.

<sup>12</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2005, Statistics Tables," Table 82.

<sup>13</sup> Federal Trade Commission, "National and State Trends in Fraud and Identity Theft January – December 2005," (Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission, 2006), 7, [http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft/pdf/clearinghouse\\_2005.pdf](http://www.consumer.gov/idtheft/pdf/clearinghouse_2005.pdf), (accessed September 26, 2007).

<sup>14</sup> National White Collar Crime Center, "IC3 2006 Internet Crime Report January 1, 2006 – December 31, 2006," (Washington, DC: National White Collar Crime Center and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2007), 12, [http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2006\\_IC3\\_Report.pdf](http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2006_IC3_Report.pdf), (accessed August 16, 2007).

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> National Fraud Information Center, "Telemarketing Fraud Statistics Reports: January – December 2005," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), 2, [http://www.fraud.org/toolbox/2005\\_Telemarketing\\_Fraud\\_Report.pdf](http://www.fraud.org/toolbox/2005_Telemarketing_Fraud_Report.pdf), (accessed August 16, 2007).

<sup>17</sup> Patsy Klaus, "Crimes Against Persons Age 65 and Older, 1993-2002," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2005), 3, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cpa6502.pdf>, (accessed August 16, 2007).

# HATE AND BIAS CRIME VICTIMIZATION

In 2005, 7,163 hate crime incidents were reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).<sup>1</sup>

In 2005, 5,190 hate crimes were committed against persons (as opposed to businesses). Of these crimes, 49 percent were intimidation, 30 percent were simple assault, and 21 percent were aggravated assault.<sup>2</sup>

In 2005, racial bias motivated 55 percent of single-bias hate crime incidents; bias based on religious beliefs motivated 17 percent; bias based on sexual orientation motivated 14 percent; bias based on ethnicity or nationality motivated 13 percent; and bias based on disability motivated 0.7 percent.<sup>3</sup>

Of the 4,895 victims of single-bias incidents that were motivated by race, 68 percent were victims of an anti-black bias; an anti-white bias motivated crimes against 20 percent; an anti-Asian/Pacific Islander bias motivated crimes against 4.9 percent; and 2 percent were victims of an anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native bias.<sup>4</sup>

Single-bias anti-Hispanic incidents accounted for 59 percent of 1,228 reported victims of ethnicity-based bias.<sup>5</sup>

Of the 1,405 victims of religious bias-related offenses, 70 percent were victims of an anti-Jewish bias; anti-Islamic bias motivated crimes against 11 percent.<sup>6</sup>

Of the 1,213 reported victims of sexual-orientation bias, 61 percent were targeted because of a bias against gay males.<sup>7</sup>

In 2005, 54 people were victims of incidents involving bias against persons with disability; 33 were victims of an anti-mental disability bias and 21 of an anti-physical disability bias.<sup>8</sup>

In 2005, 6,804 known offenders committed crimes motivated by their perceived biases. The majority of these offenders (61 percent) were white and 20 percent were black.<sup>9</sup>

According to the Anti-Defamation League, in 2006, anti-Semitic incidents in the United States fell 12 percent to

1,554 from their 2005 level of 1,757. Among the anti-Semitic incidents reported in 2006, there were 669 incidents of vandalism and 885 incidents of harassment.<sup>10</sup>

On college campuses in 2006, there were 88 anti-Semitic incidents nationwide compared to the 2005 level of 98.<sup>11</sup>

In the eight states with the highest overall totals of anti-Semitic acts in 2006, 15 percent of incidents were school-based (up 2 percent from 2005).<sup>12</sup>

In 2006, 1,393 hate and bias incidents against lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) victims were reported to the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, a decrease of 3 percent from 2005.<sup>13</sup> These incidents affected 1,672 victims and were committed by 2,365 offenders.<sup>14</sup>

In 2006, the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs recorded 11 homicides against LGBT individuals. There were 551 incidents of assault or attempted assault and 63 sexual assaults.<sup>15</sup>

In 2005, 38 percent of students ages 12 to 18 had been exposed to hate-related graffiti at school, and 11 percent reported someone directing hate-related words at them.<sup>16</sup>

Female students reported gender-related hate words three times more often than males. White students were less likely to report race-related hate words than students of other races/ethnicities (3 percent of white students compared to 7 percent of black students, 6 percent of Hispanics, and 9 percent of students of other races).<sup>17</sup>

The homeless population is especially vulnerable to hate and bias victimization. Between 1999 and 2006, 189 homeless people were murdered by people who were not homeless. During this same period, there were 425 non-lethal attacks against homeless people. Victims ranged in age from four months to 74 years. The majority of perpetrators were teens and young adults.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Hate Crime Statistics, 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2006), 1, <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/hc2005/docdownload/incidentsandoffenses.pdf>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., 4.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., 1.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Anti-Defamation League, "2006 Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents," (New York: Anti-Defamation League, 2007), [http://www.adl.org/main\\_Anti\\_Semitism\\_Domestic/Audit\\_2006.htm](http://www.adl.org/main_Anti_Semitism_Domestic/Audit_2006.htm), (accessed August 20, 2007).

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Anti-Defamation League, "Anti-Semitic Incidents in U.S. Decline in 2006, Despite Year Marked by Violent Attacks," (New York: Anti-Defamation League, 2007), [http://www.adl.org/PresRele/ASUS\\_12/4993-12.htm](http://www.adl.org/PresRele/ASUS_12/4993-12.htm), (accessed August 20, 2007).

<sup>13</sup> Clarence Patton, "Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Violence in 2006," (New York: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2007), 2, <http://www.kcavp.org/reports/2006NationalHVRReport.pdf>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., 6.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2006," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education and Justice, December 2006), vi, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2007/2007003.pdf>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., 34.

<sup>18</sup> National Coalition for the Homeless, "Hate, Violence, and Death on Main Street USA: A Report on Hate Crimes and Violence Against People Experiencing Homelessness in 2006," (Washington, DC: National Coalition for the Homeless, February 2007), 18, 25, [http://www.nationalhomeless.org/getinvolved/projects/hatecrimes/2006report\\_2.pdf](http://www.nationalhomeless.org/getinvolved/projects/hatecrimes/2006report_2.pdf), (accessed August 20, 2007).

# HOMICIDE

An estimated 16,692 persons were murdered nationwide in 2005, an increase of 3 percent from 2004.<sup>1</sup>

In 2005, 10 percent of murder victims were under 18; 34 percent were between the ages of 20 and 29; 20 percent were between the ages of 30 and 39; 14 percent were between 40 and 49; 9 percent were between 50 and 64; and 4 percent were over the age of 65.<sup>2</sup>

Teenagers (ages 13 to 19) accounted for 12 percent of murder victims in 2005.<sup>3</sup>

Twenty-six children were killed by their babysitter in 2005.<sup>4</sup>

In 2005, 79 percent of murder victims were male and 21 percent female.<sup>5</sup>

In single victim/single offender incidents in 2005, homicide offenders were most often males (90 percent) and adults (94 percent).<sup>6</sup>

In 2005, for murder victims whose race was known, 49 percent were white and 49 percent were black.<sup>7</sup>

In 2005, homicide was generally intraracial: white offenders murdered 83 percent of white victims, and black offenders murdered 90 percent of black victims.<sup>8</sup>

In 2005, for homicides in which the type of weapon was specified, 73 percent of the offenses involved firearms.<sup>9</sup> Knives were used in 13 percent of murders, and personal weapons (e.g., hands, fists, or feet) were used in approximately 6 percent of murders.<sup>10</sup>

Where the victim-offender relationship was known in 2005, 22 percent of victims were killed by family members and 25 percent were killed by strangers.<sup>11</sup>

Of female murder victims in 2005, 33 percent were killed by their husbands or boyfriends. In contrast, 2 percent of the male victims were murdered by their wives or girlfriends.<sup>12</sup>

In 2005, homicides occurred in connection with another felony (such as rape, robbery, or arson) in 23 percent of incidents.<sup>13</sup>

Six percent of murder victims in 2005 were robbed prior to being killed. Of female murder victims, 1 percent were raped prior to being killed.<sup>14</sup>

In 2005, arguments constituted 27 percent of reported circumstances surrounding murders. For 38 percent of reported homicides, circumstances were unknown.<sup>15</sup>

During fiscal year 2005, 1,460 children died due to child abuse or neglect. More than three-quarters (77 percent) of these children were younger than four years of age.<sup>16</sup>

Law enforcement cleared (by arrest or exceptional means) 62 percent of the murders that occurred nationwide.<sup>17</sup>

In 2005, 55 law enforcement officers were killed in 53 separate incidents; these incidents occurred in 24 states and in Puerto Rico.<sup>18</sup> Thirty-six of the slain officers were employees of city police departments; 10 were part of county law enforcement agencies; five were employed by state agencies; and two were employed by federal agencies. Two of the officers killed were employed in U.S. territories.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Murder," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/violent\\_crime/murder\\_homicide.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/violent_crime/murder_homicide.html), (accessed August 22, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data" (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), Table 2, [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded\\_information/murder\\_homicide.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/murder_homicide.html), (accessed August 22, 2007).

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., Table 12.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., Table 1.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., Table 3, Table 4.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., Table 1.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., Table 5.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., Table 7

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., Table 9.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., Table 1, Table 9.

<sup>13</sup> Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 2, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed September 4, 2007).

<sup>14</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data," Table 12.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Children's Bureau, "Child Maltreatment, 2005," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006), 61, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm05/cm05.pdf>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

<sup>17</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Table 25," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table\\_25.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/data/table_25.html), (accessed September 4, 2007).

<sup>18</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted in 2005: Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/killed/2005/feloniouslykilled.htm>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

<sup>19</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted in 2005, Table 2," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/killed/2005/table2.htm>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

# HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons for the purpose of exploitation. It is done by means of: the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion; abduction; fraud; deception; the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability; or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having control over another person. At a minimum, exploitation includes sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or similar practices, servitude, or the removal of organs.<sup>1</sup>

Due to the “hidden” nature of trafficking activities, gathering statistics on the magnitude of the problem is a complex and difficult task. Given these complexities, the following statistics are the most accurate available, but may represent an underestimation of trafficking on a global and national scale.

An estimated 800,000 men, women, and children are trafficked across international borders each year. The majority of transnational victims are trafficked into commercial sexual exploitation. These numbers do not, however, include the millions of victims around the world who are trafficked within their own national borders.<sup>2</sup>

Of the roughly 800,000 people trafficked across international borders each year, 80 percent are female and 50 percent are children.<sup>3</sup>

Human trafficking is the third most profitable criminal activity, following only drug and arms trafficking. An estimated \$9.5 billion is generated in annual revenue from all trafficking activities.<sup>4</sup>

Each year, an estimated 14,500 to 17,500 foreign nationals are trafficked into the United States.<sup>5</sup>

The United States is primarily a destination country.<sup>6</sup> The main regions from which trafficking victims originate are reported to be the Commonwealth of Independent States, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.<sup>7</sup>

## United States Response to Trafficking

In 2005, the U.S. federal government advanced an aggressive anti-trafficking campaign to address trafficking crimes and victims identified in the United States. This effort, which

includes several federal agencies, received approximately \$28.5 million of funding in Fiscal Year (FY) 2006 for domestic programs to increase anti-trafficking law enforcement efforts, identify and protect victims of trafficking, and raise awareness of trafficking to help prevent new incidents.<sup>8</sup>

In FY 2006, the Department of Justice charged 111 individuals with human trafficking and obtained 98 convictions. The Innocence Lost campaign continued to combat child exploitation through prostitution under the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice Criminal Division in FY 2006, resulting in 76 indictments and 43 convictions.<sup>9</sup>

As of March 2007, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) had certified 1,175 victims of human trafficking since the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) was signed into law in October 2000. In FY 2006, HHS certified 234 foreign victims of human trafficking from an array of diverse countries. After certification, human trafficking survivors may access most crime victim services and benefits, similar to assistance that the U.S. provides to refugees.<sup>10</sup>

In FY 2006, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) issued 192 T-visas to foreign survivors of human trafficking who were identified in the United States. T-visas are a special visa category created by the TVPA. Through FY 2006, DHS issued a total of 729 visas to human trafficking survivors and another 645 T-visas to members of their families.<sup>11</sup>

## U.S. Government Trafficking-Related Links

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000  
[www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf](http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf)

Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection and Reauthorization Act of 2005  
[www.state.gov/documents/organization/61214.pdf](http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/61214.pdf)

Office for Victims of Crime Trafficking Efforts  
[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/help/tip.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/help/tip.htm)

Office of Refugee Resettlement Trafficking Efforts  
[www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/index.html](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/index.html)

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, “Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns,” (New York: United Nations, 2006), 50, [http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons\\_report\\_2006ver2.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/pdf/traffickinginpersons_report_2006ver2.pdf), (accessed August 20, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report: June 12, 2007,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2007), <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82799.htm>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report: 2004,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2004), <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2004/34021.htm>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, “Report to Congress from Attorney General John Ashcroft on U.S. Government Efforts to

Combat Trafficking in Persons in Fiscal Year 2003,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2004), 3, [http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/07/ashcroft\\_report.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/07/ashcroft_report.pdf), (accessed August 20, 2007).

<sup>6</sup> United Nations, “Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns,” 99.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., 102.

<sup>8</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Trafficking in Persons Report: June 2007,” (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, 2007), 49, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/82902.pdf>, (accessed August 20, 2007).

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

# IDENTITY THEFT AND FINANCIAL CRIME

In 2004, 3.6 million households in the United States (3 percent) discovered that one household member had been a victim of identity theft during the previous 6 months.<sup>1</sup>

Victims most likely to experience identity theft were members of households that earned at least \$75,000, were headed by persons 18-24, and were in urban or suburban areas.<sup>2</sup>

In 2004, 70 percent of identity theft victims reported that the misuse of their identity had stopped by the time of the interview, while 24 percent reported the problems persisted.<sup>3</sup>

Urban or suburban households were more likely than rural households to have a member experience identity theft (4 percent and 3 percent versus 2 percent, respectively).<sup>4</sup>

For all victimized households experiencing an identity theft-related loss, the median loss was \$400.<sup>5</sup>

In 2005, a lost or stolen wallet, checkbook, or credit card was the primary source of personal information theft in the 30 percent of cases where the victim could identify the source of data compromise.<sup>6</sup>

Of identity theft cases where the perpetrator was identified, almost half (47 percent) were perpetrated by someone known to the victim—friends, neighbors, in-home employees, or family members.<sup>7</sup>

In cases where the victim identified the source of data compromise, 90 percent were perpetrated through traditional, offline channels, and not via the Internet.<sup>8</sup>

Forty-five percent of victims discovered the misuse of information less than one month after the first occurrence. Sixty-nine percent of victims discovered it within the first year, and 20 percent of identity theft victims did not discover the crime for two to four years.<sup>9</sup>

Of identity theft victims who made complaints to the Federal Trade Commission in 2006, 62 percent did not notify a police department. Of the 38 percent of victims who filed a report with criminal authorities, 8 percent had their identity theft claim rejected by the police.<sup>10</sup>

The average time to resolve identity fraud cases increased from 33 hours in 2003 to 40 hours in 2006.<sup>11</sup>

The average loss to Internet fraud victims was \$1,512 in 2006, compared to \$1,917 in 2005.<sup>12</sup>

In 2003, fifteen percent of identity theft victims reported that the perpetrator had used their information in non-financial ways such as using the victim's name when caught committing a crime, using the victim's name to obtain government documents, or using the victim's name to rent housing, obtain medical care or employment, or file a fraudulent tax return.<sup>13</sup>

In 2006, online auction fraud constituted 34 percent of all Internet fraud complaints.<sup>14</sup>

In 2006, Internet fraud perpetrators used e-mail to initiate contact with victims in 100 percent of phishing scams, 100 percent of Nigerian money offers, 99 percent of fake check scams, 93 percent of prizes or sweepstakes, and 89 percent of lotteries or lottery clubs. They used Web sites in 94 percent of fraudulent investments, 93 percent of auctions, 91 percent of merchandise offers, 91 percent of advance fee loans, and 88 percent of Internet access services.<sup>15</sup>

The average loss to telemarketing scam victims was \$2,036 in 2006, compared to \$2,892 in 2005.<sup>16</sup>

Fifty-four percent of telemarketing fraud payments were made by wire transfer. Among the top telemarketing scams, 100 percent of fake checks, 86 percent of advance fee loans, 80 percent of lotteries or lottery clubs, and 73 percent of prizes or sweepstakes were paid by wire transfer.<sup>17</sup>

Thirty-two percent of telemarketing fraud complaints were made by victims ages 60 and older.<sup>18</sup>

In 2006, phishing was one of the top 10 scams in both Internet and telemarketing fraud categories.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Identity Theft, 2004," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/it04.pdf>, (accessed August 22, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., 4.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 1.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., 7.

<sup>6</sup> Better Business Bureau and Javelin Strategy & Research, "New Research Shows Identity Fraud Growth Is Contained and Consumers Have More Control Than They Think," BBB Online, January 31, 2006, <http://www.bbb.org/IDTheft/safetyQuiz.asp>,

(accessed August 22, 2007).

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Federal Trade Commission, "Identity Theft Victim Complaint Data, January 1 – December 31, 2006," (Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission, 2007), 11, [http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/microsites/idtheft/downloads/clearinghouse\\_2006.pdf](http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/microsites/idtheft/downloads/clearinghouse_2006.pdf), (accessed August 22, 2007).

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 13.

<sup>11</sup> Rubina Johannes, "2006 Identity Fraud Survey Report: Consumer Version," (Pleasanton, CA: Javelin Strategy Research), 1, <http://www.javelinstrategy.com/products/99DEBA/27/delivery.pdf>, (accessed August 22, 2007).

<sup>12</sup> National Fraud Information Center, "2006 Top 10 Telemarketing Scam Trends from NCL's Fraud Center, January – December 2006," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), 2, <http://fraud.org/stats/2006/internet.pdf>, (accessed August 22, 2007).

<sup>13</sup> Synovate, "Federal Trade Commission - Identity Theft Survey Report," (Washington, DC: Federal Trade Commission, 2003), 6, <http://www.ftc.gov/os/2003/09/synovaterreport.pdf>, (accessed August 22, 2007).

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., 1.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., 2.

<sup>16</sup> National Fraud Information Center, "2006 Top 10 Telemarketing Scam Trends from NCL's Fraud Center, January – December 2006," (Washington, DC: National Consumers League, 2006), 1, <http://fraud.org/stats/2006/telemarketing.pdf>, (accessed August 22, 2007).

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., 2.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid., 1; National Fraud Information Center, "Internet Scams: Fraud Trends January-December 2005," 2.

# INTERNET VICTIMIZATION

In 2005, approximately 1 in 7 youth (13 percent) received unwanted sexual solicitations online.<sup>1</sup>

In 2005, 4 percent of youth received aggressive sexual solicitations online, in which the solicitor asked to meet the youth in person, called the youth on the telephone, or sent the youth mail, money, or gifts.<sup>2</sup>

Nine percent of youth Internet users had been exposed to distressing sexual material while online.<sup>3</sup>

One in 11, or 9 percent, of youth Internet users reported being harassed online.<sup>4</sup>

In 2006, the CyberTipline operated by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children received 62,480 reports of child pornography and 6,384 reports of online enticement of children to sexual acts (compared to 2,664 reports of online enticement in 2005).<sup>5</sup>

Thirty-four percent of U.S. Internet users (47 million people) have reported computer infiltration by spyware—self-installing software programs that invade a computer by piggy-backing onto a file, program, or Web site downloaded from the Internet and that allow access to the computer's information by an unauthorized party. High-speed Internet connections increase the risk of spyware because of their permanent, static Internet Protocol (IP) address: 44 percent of home broadband users reported having spyware on their computers, compared to 30 percent of home dial-up users.<sup>6</sup>

In 2006, the Internet Crime Complaint Center processed 207,492 complaints regarding possible online criminal activity, a 10 percent decrease from 2005. Of these, 86,279 were referred to federal, state, and local law enforcement for further consideration.<sup>7</sup>

In 2006, the total amount of money lost from all cases of Internet fraud referred to law enforcement for investigation was \$198 million, with a median dollar loss of \$724 per complaint. This figure is up from \$183 million with a median dollar loss of \$424 per complaint in 2005.<sup>8</sup>

A pilot Computer Security Survey of U.S. businesses found that nearly 75 percent of responding companies had detected at least one incident of cybercrime in 2001. Over half of the victimized businesses experienced multiple incidents of computer viruses, denial of service, and fraud.<sup>9</sup>

In the same survey, 68 percent of the companies reported financial effects due to cybercrime resulting in \$61 million in losses and recovery costs. Estimated recovery costs for computer viruses were nearly \$22 million. Costs from computer fraud were an estimated \$18 million, and denial of service caused losses of approximately \$14 million.<sup>10</sup>

The most common forms of cybercrime detected by companies in 2001 were computer virus infections (64.1 percent), denial of service attacks (25.3 percent), and vandalism or sabotage (18.7 percent). Hacking and spamming were other common breaches of computer security.<sup>11</sup>

In 2006, phishing (e-mails from a perpetrator posing as a reputable agent who requests confirmation of personal information for fraudulent purposes) was one of the top 10 scams in Internet fraud.<sup>12</sup>

In 2006, online auction fraud constituted 34 percent of all Internet fraud complaints.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Janis Wolak, Kimberly Mitchel, and David Finkelhor, "Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later," (Alexandria, VA: National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2006), 7, [http://www.missingkids.com/en\\_US/publications/NC167.pdf](http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/publications/NC167.pdf), (accessed August 7, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., 8.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., 9.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 10.

<sup>5</sup> National Center for Missing and

Exploited Children, "CyberTipline: Annual Report Totals," [http://www.missingkids.com/en\\_US/documents/CyberTiplineReportTotals.pdf](http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/documents/CyberTiplineReportTotals.pdf), (accessed August 7, 2007).

<sup>6</sup> Pew Internet & American Life Project, "Spyware: The Threat of Unwanted Software Programs Is Changing the Way People Use the Internet," (Washington, DC: Pew Internet & American Life Project, 2005), 3, [http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/PIP\\_Spyware\\_Report\\_July\\_05.pdf](http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/PIP_Spyware_Report_July_05.pdf), (accessed August 7, 2007).

<sup>7</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "IC3 2006 Internet Crime Report: January 1, 2006 – December 31, 2006," (Washington, DC: National White Collar Crime Center and the FBI), 3, [http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2006\\_IC3\\_Report.pdf](http://www.ic3.gov/media/annualreport/2006_IC3_Report.pdf), (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Cyber-crime Against Businesses," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2004), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cb.pdf>, (accessed August 7, 2007).

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 4.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 3.

<sup>12</sup> National Fraud Information Center, "2006 Top 10 Internet Scam Trends from NCL's Fraud Center, January-December 2006," (Washington, DC: National Fraud Information Center, 2006), 1, <http://fraud.org/stats/2006/internet.pdf>, (accessed August 7, 2007).

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

# MENTAL HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF CRIME

Crime victims have a much higher lifetime incidence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) than people who have not been victimized (25 percent versus 9.4 percent).<sup>1</sup>

Almost 27 percent of women and 12 percent of men who were molested developed PTSD later in life.<sup>2</sup>

Women who experienced a homicide of a family member or close friend had higher levels of PTSD than non-homicide survivors; 22 percent experienced lifetime PTSD, and 8.9 percent currently had PTSD.<sup>3</sup>

Of crime victims diagnosed with PTSD, 37 percent also suffer from depression.<sup>4</sup>

The most comprehensive comorbidity study to date showed that lifetime prevalence of other psychological disorders in male and female crime victims with PTSD was 88.3 and 79 percent, respectively. The most common comorbid disorders were depression, substance abuse, and phobia.<sup>5</sup>

The estimated risk of developing PTSD is 49 percent for survivors of rape, 32 percent for survivors of severe beating or physical assault, 24 percent for survivors of other sexual assault, 15 percent for survivors of a shooting or stabbing, and 7 percent for those who witness a murder or an assault.<sup>6</sup>

Major depressive disorder affects an estimated one-third of all women who are raped, often for an extended period of time. One-third of women who are raped contemplate suicide

and 17 percent attempt suicide.<sup>7</sup>

Inner-city homicide survivors experience elevated levels of clinical distress compared to the general population of inner cities.<sup>8</sup>

Intimate partner victimization against American women ages 18 and older results in more than 18.5 million mental healthcare visits each year.<sup>9</sup>

Physical and mental health effects of stalking are not gender-related. Both male and female victims experience impaired health, depression, and injury, and are more likely to engage in substance abuse than their non-stalked peers.<sup>10</sup>

About one-third (30 percent) of female stalking victims and one-fifth (20 percent) of male stalking victims sought psychological counseling as a result of their stalking victimization.<sup>11</sup>

In 2005, 8 percent of medical expense payments made through victim compensation funds were for mental health counseling for crime victims.<sup>12</sup>

Roughly one-third of mental healthcare bills for rape, physical assault, and stalking victims were paid for out-of-pocket.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Dean G. Kilpatrick and Ron Acierno, "Mental Health Needs of Crime Victims: Epidemiology and Outcomes," *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 16 (2003): 126.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 127.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., 129.

<sup>6</sup> Sidran Foundation, "Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Fact Sheet," (Towson, MD: Sidran Foundation, 2004), 3-4, <http://www.tema.ca/lib/PTSD%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>, (accessed August 7, 2007).

<sup>7</sup> National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, "Sexual Assault against Females," (Washington, DC: Department of Veteran Affairs, 2004), [http://www.ncptsd.va.gov/ncmain/ncdocs/fact\\_shts/fs\\_female\\_sex\\_assault.html](http://www.ncptsd.va.gov/ncmain/ncdocs/fact_shts/fs_female_sex_assault.html), (accessed August 7, 2007).

<sup>8</sup> M. Thompson et al., "Comparative Distress Levels of Inner-City Family Members of Homicide Victims," *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 11 (1998): 223-42.

<sup>9</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2003), 18,

[http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/ipv\\_cost/IPVBook-Final-Feb18.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/pub-res/ipv_cost/IPVBook-Final-Feb18.pdf), (accessed August 7, 2007).

<sup>10</sup> Keith E. Davis, Ann L. Coker, and Maureen Sanderson, "Physical and Mental Health Effects of Being Stalked for Men and Women," *Violence and Victims* 17 (2002): 429-43.

<sup>11</sup> Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, "Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1998), 2, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/169592.pdf>, (accessed August 7, 2007).

<sup>12</sup> National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "FY 2005: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2006), <http://www.nacvcb.org>, (accessed August 7, 2007).

<sup>13</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Costs of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the United States," 39.

# SCHOOL CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

In 2004, students ages 12 to 18 were victims of 107,400 serious violent crimes at school.<sup>1</sup>

In the 2004 to 2005 school year, there were a total of 48 student, staff, and non-student school-associated violent deaths.<sup>2</sup>

Younger students (ages 12-14) were more likely than older students (ages 15-18) to be victims of crime at school.<sup>3</sup>

In 2005, 8 percent of students reported being threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property in the preceding 12 months.<sup>4</sup>

In the 2003-2004 school year, 13 percent of all public schools experienced one or more serious violent crimes such as rape, sexual assault, robbery, or aggravated assault.<sup>5</sup>

High schools were more likely than elementary or middle schools to experience a violent incident during the 2003-2004 school year.<sup>6</sup>

In 2005, 28 percent of all school-age children reported being bullied at school, an increase over the 7 percent reported in 2003. Also in 2005, 29 percent of rural and suburban students reported being bullied versus 26 percent of urban students.<sup>7</sup>

Between 1998 and 2003, on average teachers were the victims of approximately 183,400 total nonfatal crimes at school, including 118,800 thefts and 64,600 violent crimes (rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) each year.<sup>8</sup>

In 2005, 24 percent of students ages 12 to 18 reported that street gangs were present at their schools. Students in urban schools were the most likely to report the presence of street gangs at their schools (36 percent), followed by suburban students (21 percent) and rural students (16 percent).<sup>9</sup>

In 2005, 4 percent of students in grades nine through 12 had at least one drink of alcohol on school property, and 5 percent reported using marijuana on school property during the previous 30 days.<sup>10</sup>

In 2005, 25 percent of students in grades nine through 12 reported that drugs were made available to them on school property during the previous 12 months.<sup>11</sup>

In 2005, 19 percent of students in grades nine through 12 had carried a weapon on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey, including about 5 percent of students who had carried a gun.<sup>12</sup>

Nationwide, 36 percent of students in 2005 had been in a physical fight one or more times during the previous 12 months, and about 4 percent of students had been in a fight that had resulted in injuries necessitating treatment by a nurse or doctor.<sup>13</sup>

Nationwide, 8 percent of students had attempted suicide one or more times during the previous 12 months.<sup>14</sup>

In 2005, 14 percent of students in grades nine through 12 had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.<sup>15</sup>

In 2005, only 55 percent of high-school students felt safe at school.<sup>16</sup>

African American students (41 percent) were far less likely than white students (60 percent) to feel safe at school.<sup>17</sup>

Fewer than half (41 percent) of special education students agreed that they feel safe at school.<sup>18</sup>

From January 1990 to February 2002, the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) recorded 1,055 incidents of bombs being placed on school premises. Of these incidents, only 14 were accompanied by a warning to the school or other authorities.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>1</sup> National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2006," (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 2006), Table 2, [http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crime\\_indicators/tables.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/programs/crime_indicators/tables.asp), (accessed August 8, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., Table 1.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., Table 2.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., Table 4.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., Table 6.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., Table 11.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., Table 5.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., Table 8.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., Table 14, Table 15.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., Table 9.

<sup>12</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance-United States, 2005," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006), Table 6, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5505a1.htm>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., Table 8.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., Table 18.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., Table 14.

<sup>16</sup> Indiana University, "High School Survey of Student Engagement 2005: What We Can Learn from High School Students," (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, 2005), 10, [http://ceep.indiana.edu/hssse/pdf/hssse\\_2005\\_report.pdf](http://ceep.indiana.edu/hssse/pdf/hssse_2005_report.pdf), (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Graeme Newman, "Bomb Threats in Schools," (Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 2005), 3, <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1433#search=%22Bomb%20Threats%20in%20Schools%22>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

# SEXUAL VIOLENCE

In 2005, victims age 12 or older experienced 191,670 rapes/sexual assaults.<sup>1</sup>

Ninety-two percent of rape or sexual assault victims in 2005 were female.<sup>2</sup>

Of female rape or sexual assault victims, 73 percent were assaulted by someone they knew, and 26 percent were assaulted by a stranger. Thirty-eight percent of women assaulted by a known offender were friends or acquaintances of the rapist, and 28 percent were intimate partners.<sup>3</sup>

In 2005, 38.3 percent of all rapes and sexual assaults were reported to law enforcement.<sup>4</sup>

People ages 16 to 19 had a higher rate of sexual victimization of any age group (3.2 sexual assaults per 1,000 people).<sup>5</sup>

Divorced or separated people had a higher rate of sexual victimization than those who were married.<sup>6</sup>

Forty-one percent (38,794) of reported forcible rapes were cleared (usually by arrest) by law enforcement.<sup>7</sup>

In 2005, more than a third (36 percent) of all sexual assaults occurred at or in a victim's home.<sup>8</sup>

Victim compensation programs paid \$16.8 million for forensic sexual assault exams in 2005, an almost 50 percent increase from 2003.<sup>9</sup>

Correctional authorities substantiated nearly 885 incidents of sexual violence against inmates.<sup>10</sup>

Within three years of their release from prison in 1994, 5.3 percent of sex offenders were rearrested for a sex crime.<sup>11</sup>

A study of sexual assault of adult males found that more than 10 percent of male victims had cognitive disabilities.<sup>12</sup>

Characteristics associated with a positive legal outcome in sexual assault cases include being examined within 24 hours

of the assault, having been assaulted by a partner or spouse, having been orally assaulted, and having anogenital trauma.<sup>13</sup>

A review of sexual assault cases in an emergency department found that 12 percent of cases were identified as suspected drug-facilitated sexual assaults.<sup>14</sup>

Rape survivors who had the assistance of an advocate were significantly more likely to have police reports taken and were less likely to be treated negatively by police officers. These women also reported that they experienced less distress after their contact with the legal system.<sup>15</sup>

A study of North Carolina women found that women with disabilities were not significantly more likely than women without disabilities to have experienced physical assault alone within the past year. However, women with disabilities were more than four times as likely to have experienced sexual assault in the past year as women without disabilities.<sup>16</sup>

Between 1996 and 2000, there was 1 statutory rape for every 3 forcible rapes involving a juvenile victim reported to law enforcement. Three of every 10 statutory rape offenders were boyfriends or girlfriends, and 6 in 10 were acquaintances.<sup>17</sup>

Between 1992 and 2000, all rapes, 39 percent of attempted rapes, and 17 percent of sexual assaults against females resulted in injuries. Most victims did not receive treatment for their injuries.<sup>18</sup>

During 2005, military criminal investigators received 2,374 allegations of sexual assault involving members of the armed forces worldwide. Of these reports, 2,047 were "unrestricted," thus initiating an investigation process and opening access to support services, and 435 were "restricted," allowing access to care without a formal investigation. (The restricted reporting method was implemented in June 2005.)<sup>19</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 3, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 9.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 3.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 10.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 7.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 8.

<sup>7</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States 2005, Clearances," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/clearances/index.html>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

<sup>8</sup> Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2005 Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2006), Table 61, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

<sup>9</sup> National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards, "FY 2005: Compensation to Victims Continues to Increase," (Alexandria, VA: NACVCB, 2006), <http://www.nacvcb.org>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

<sup>10</sup> Allen Beck, "Sexual Violence Reported by Correctional Authorities, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/svra05.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

<sup>11</sup> Patrick A. Langan et al., "Recidivism of Sex Offenders Released from Prison in 1994," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 2003), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/rsorp94.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

<sup>12</sup> Lana Stermac et al., "Stranger and Acquaintance Sexual Assault of Adult Males," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 19, no. 8 (2004): 907.

<sup>13</sup> Jennifer Wiley et al., "Legal Outcomes of Sexual Assault," *American Journal of Obstetric Gynecology* 188, no. 6 (2003): 1638.

<sup>14</sup> Margaret J. McGregor et al., "An Exploratory Analysis of Suspected Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault Seen in a Hospital Emergency Department," *Women and Health* 37, no. 3 (2003): 75.

<sup>15</sup> Rebecca Campbell, "Rape Survivors' Experiences with the Legal and Medical Systems: Do Rape Victim Advocates Make a Difference?" *Violence Against Women* 12 (2006): 30.

<sup>16</sup> Martin et al., "Physical and Sexual Assault of Women with Disabilities," *Violence Against Women* 12 (2006): 823.

<sup>17</sup> Karyl Troup-Leasure and Howard N. Snyder, "Statutory Rape Known to Law Enforcement," 1, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/208803.pdf>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

<sup>18</sup> Callie Rennison, "Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/rsarp00.htm>, (accessed August 6, 2007).

<sup>19</sup> Department of Defense, "DoD Release Sexual Assault Report for 2005," (Arlington, VA: Department of Defense), <http://www.defenselink.mil/releases/release.aspx?releaseid=9370>, (accessed August 8, 2007).

# STALKING

More than one million women and almost 400,000 men are stalked annually in the United States.<sup>1</sup>

Eight percent of women and 2 percent of men in the United States have been stalked in their lifetime.<sup>2</sup>

Although stalking is a gender-neutral crime, most victims (78 percent) are female and most perpetrators (87 percent) are male.<sup>3</sup>

Twenty-eight percent of female stalking victims and 10 percent of male victims obtained a protective order. Sixty-nine percent of female victims and 81 percent of male victims had the protection order violated.<sup>4</sup>

Eighty-one percent of women who were stalked by a current or former husband or cohabiting partner were also physically assaulted, and 31 percent were also sexually assaulted by that partner.<sup>5</sup>

The average duration of stalking is 1.3 years.<sup>6</sup>

Two-thirds of stalkers pursue their victims at least once per week.<sup>7</sup>

Seventy-eight percent of stalkers use more than one means of contacting the victim.<sup>8</sup>

Weapons are used to harm or threaten stalking victims in 1 of 5 cases.<sup>9</sup>

One-seventh of stalkers are psychotic at the time of stalking.<sup>10</sup>

One-third of stalkers are repeat stalkers.<sup>11</sup>

More than 50 percent of stalkers have had a previous relationship with the victim (commonly referred to as intimate partner stalking).<sup>12</sup>

Intimate partner stalkers use more insults, interfering, threats, and violence, including with weapons, than other types of stalkers.<sup>13</sup>

Stalking is one of the significant risk factors for femicide (homicide of women) in abusive relationships.<sup>14</sup>

An analysis of 13 published studies of 1,155 stalking cases found that the average overall rate of violence experienced by the victims was 39 percent.<sup>15</sup>

The same analysis found that a history of substance abuse is one of the strongest predictors of increased rates of violence in stalking crimes.<sup>16</sup>

The prevalence of anxiety, insomnia, social dysfunction, and severe depression is much higher among stalking victims than the general population.<sup>17</sup>

One study found that serious violence in stalking was significantly associated with former sexual intimacy, previously appearing at the victim's home, the absence of a criminal record, and a shorter duration of stalking.<sup>18</sup>

A survey of university undergraduates revealed that 20 percent had been stalked or harassed by a former dating partner; 8 percent had initiated stalking or harassment; and 1 percent had been both the target and the initiator.<sup>19</sup>

A recent study identified threats, partner jealousy, and former partner drug abuse as factors that were predictive of stalking violence.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, "Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 1998), 2, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/169592.pdf>, (accessed August 8, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., 8.

<sup>6</sup> Kris Mohandie et al., "The RECON Typology of Stalking: Reliability and Validity Based upon a Large Sample of North American Stalkers," *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 51 (2006): 152.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., 150.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 149.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 152.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., 153.

<sup>14</sup> Jacquelyn C. Campbell et al., "Risk Factors for Femicide in Abusive Relationships: Results from a Multi-site Case Control Study," *American Journal of Public Health* 93 (2003): 7.

<sup>15</sup> Barry Rosenfeld, "Violence Risk Factors in Stalking and Obsessional Harassment," *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 31 (2004): 1.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Eric Blaauw et al., "The Toll of Stalking," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 17 (2002): 50-63.

<sup>18</sup> David James and Frank Farnham, "Stalking and Serious Violence," *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law* 31 (2003): 432-39, <http://www.jaapl.org/cgi/reprint/31/4/432> (accessed August 8, 2007).

<sup>19</sup> Jeffrey J. Haugaard and Lisa G. Seri, "Stalking and Other Forms of Intrusive Contact after the Dissolution of Adolescent Dating or Romantic Relationships," *Violence and Victims* 18 (2004): 3.

<sup>20</sup> Karl A. Roberts, "Women's Experience of Violence During Stalking by Former Romantic Partners," *Violence Against Women* 11 (2005): 89-114.

# SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND CRIME VICTIMIZATION

In 2005, 120 people were murdered in a brawl due to the influence of alcohol, and 97 people were murdered in a brawl due to the influence of narcotics.<sup>1</sup>

Two-thirds of homicide and attempted-homicide offenders used alcohol, drugs, or both during the incident compared to fewer than one-fourth of the homicide or attempted-homicide victims.<sup>2</sup>

Victims of rape are 13 times more likely to develop two or more alcohol-related problems and 26 times more likely to have two or more serious drug abuse-related problems than non-crime victims.<sup>3</sup>

About 1 in 5 victims of violence who perceived the offender to have been using alcohol at the time of the offense (approximately 400,000 victims per year) suffered a financial loss attributable to medical expenses, broken or stolen property, or lost wages—totaling an annual loss of \$400 million.<sup>4</sup>

In 2006, 8 percent of eighth-graders, 17 percent of 10<sup>th</sup>-graders, and 22 percent of 12<sup>th</sup>-graders reported illicit drug use in the past 30 days.<sup>5</sup>

According to the results of a 2005 national survey of students in grades nine through 12, 8 percent of students had used a form of cocaine one or more times during their lifetime, and 3 percent of students had used a form of cocaine one or more times in the 30 days preceding the survey.<sup>6</sup>

The same study found that 2 percent of students had used heroin, 6 percent had used methamphetamines, and 6 percent had used ecstasy one or more times in their lifetime.<sup>7</sup>

Nationwide, 12 percent of students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their lifetime.<sup>8</sup>

A recent study found that girls who have been sexually or physically abused are twice as likely to use drugs (30 percent versus 13 percent), smoke (26 percent versus 10 percent), or drink (22 percent versus 12 percent) than girls who have not been abused.<sup>9</sup>

In 2003, nearly nine million youths reported engaging in at least one delinquent behavior during the past year. The percentage of youths who engaged in delinquent behavior increased significantly with the level of reported alcohol use.<sup>10</sup>

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring sites found that between one-fourth and one-half of adult male arrestees were at risk for dependence on drugs.<sup>11</sup>

In 2002, more than two-thirds of jail inmates who committed violent or public-order offenses met the criteria for substance dependence or abuse.<sup>12</sup>

Nearly half (47 percent) of all jail inmates convicted of violent offenses were under the influence of alcohol or other drugs at the time of the offense.<sup>13</sup>

In 2002, 42 percent of homicide offenders, 40 percent of assault offenders, 38 percent of robbery offenders, and 37 percent of sexual assault offenders were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the offense.<sup>14</sup>

In 2002, 22 percent of inmates convicted of violent offenses were under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense—40 percent of robbery offenders, 20 percent of homicide offenders, 18 percent of assault offenders, and 14 percent of sexual assault offenders.<sup>15</sup>

Between 1992 and 2001, 62 percent of American Indian victims of non-domestic violent crime reported the offender was under the influence of alcohol. Among victims of domestic violence, about 60 percent also reported that the perpetrator was drinking at the time of the incident.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005, Expanded Homicide Data Table 12," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2006), [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded\\_information/data/shrtable\\_12.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_12.html), (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> Phyllis Sharps et al., "Risky Mix: Drinking, Drug Use, and Homicide," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2003), 10, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000250d.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>3</sup> Dean G. Kilpatrick and Roy Acierno, "Mental Health Needs of Crime Victims: Epidemiology and Outcomes," *Journal of Traumatic Stress* 16 (2003): 128.

<sup>4</sup> Lawrence A. Greenfeld and Maureen A. Henneberg, "Victim and Offender Self-Reports of Alcohol Involvement in

Crime," *Alcohol Research & Health* 25 (2001): 1.

<sup>5</sup> Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, "America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2007," (Washington, DC: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, 2007), <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren/beh.asp>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>6</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2005," (Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2006), Table 32, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5505a1.htm>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, Table 36.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, Table 34.

<sup>9</sup> National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, "The Formative Years: Pathways to Substance Abuse among Girls and Young Women Ages 8-22," (New York: Columbia, 2003).

<sup>10</sup> Office of Applied Studies, "Alcohol Use and Delinquent Behaviors among Youths," (Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2005), 1, <http://wch.uhs.wisc.edu/13-Eval/Tools/PDF-Documents/Delinquent%20behavior%20and%20Alcohol.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>11</sup> National Institute of Justice, "Annual Report 2000 Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring," (Washington, DC: GPO, 2003), 2, <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/193013.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>12</sup> Jennifer Karberg and Doris J. James, "Substance Dependence, Abuse, and Treatment of Jail Inmates, 2002," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/sdatj02.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, 6.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> Steven Perry, "American Indians and Crime," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004), 35, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/aic02.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

# TEEN VICTIMIZATION

In 2005, teenagers experienced 1.5 million violent crimes; this included 176,020 robberies and 73,470 sexual assaults and rapes.<sup>1</sup>

In 2005, teens ages 12 to 19 and young adults ages 20 to 24 had the highest violent victimization rates.<sup>2</sup>

Teenagers (ages 13-19) accounted for 12 percent of murder victims in 2005.<sup>3</sup>

Teenage victims of violent crime have the lowest rate of reporting to the police of any age group (36 percent).<sup>4</sup>

Older teens (15-17) were about 3 times more likely than younger teens (12-14) to be victims of violent crimes involving firearms.<sup>5</sup>

Among youth ages 17 or younger, black youth were 5 times as likely as white youth to be victims of homicide.<sup>6</sup>

About 3 in 10 violent victimizations against youth ages 12 to 17 resulted in an injury. For both younger and older teens, nearly 25 percent of victimizations resulted in minor injuries, such as bruises and cuts. Older teens were more likely than younger teens to experience serious injuries, such as gunshot or knife wounds, loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring two or more nights in the hospital. Older teens were also more likely than younger teens to have rape injuries.<sup>7</sup>

School was the most common place for violent victimizations against teens to occur. A higher percentage of violent crimes against younger teens than against older teens occurred at or in school (53 percent versus 32 percent). Older teens (17 percent) were somewhat more likely than younger teens (15 percent) to be victimized at home.<sup>8</sup>

Among older teens, the percentage of violent crime involving an intimate partner was 10 times higher for females than males (9 percent versus 0.6 percent). For younger teens, the percentage of females was not statistically different from that of males.<sup>9</sup>

Approximately 1 in 7 youth (13 percent) received unwanted sexual solicitations online.<sup>10</sup>

Four percent of youth received aggressive solicitations online: the solicitor asked to meet the youth in person, called the youth on the telephone, or sent the youth mail, money, or gifts.<sup>11</sup>

Nine percent of youth Internet users have been exposed to distressing sexual material while online.<sup>12</sup>

One in 11, or 9 percent, of youth Internet users said they have been harassed online.<sup>13</sup>

Almost 40 percent of American adolescents have witnessed violence. Furthermore, 17 percent have been victims of physical assault; 9 percent have been victims of physically abusive punishment; and 8 percent have been victims of sexual assault.<sup>14</sup>

Three in 4 American adolescents who have been sexually assaulted were victimized by someone they knew well. Thirteen percent of sexual assaults were reported to police, 6 percent to child protective services, 5 percent to school authorities, and 1.3 percent to other authorities. Eighty-six percent of sexual assaults against adolescents went unreported.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cathy Maston and Patsy Klaus, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2005: Statistical Tables," (Washington, DC: GPO), Table 3, <http://www.ojp.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cvus05.pdf>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> Shannan M. Catalano, "Criminal Victimization, 2005," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006), 7, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/cv05.pdf>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>3</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime in the United States, 2005: Expanded Homicide Data Table 2," (Washington,

DC: FBI, 2006), [http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded\\_information/data/shrtable\\_02.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/offenses/expanded_information/data/shrtable_02.html), (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>4</sup> Cathy Maston and Patsy Klaus, "Criminal Victimization in the United States, 2005: Statistical Tables," Table 96.

<sup>5</sup> Katrina Baum, "Juvenile Victimization and Offending, 1993-2003," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005), <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/ascii/jvo03.txt>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Janis Wolak, Kimberly Mitchel, and David Finkelhor, "Online Victimization of Youth: Five Years Later," (Alexandria, VA: National Center for Missing and Exploited Children), 7, [http://www.missingkids.com/en\\_US/publications/NC167.pdf](http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/publications/NC167.pdf), (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 8.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., 9.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., 10.

<sup>14</sup> National Institute of Justice, "Youth Victimization: Prevalence and Implications," (Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 2003), 4, <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/194972.pdf>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., 5, 6.

# TERRORISM

*U.S. law defines terrorism as “premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually to influence an audience.”<sup>1</sup>*

In 2006, 14,352 terrorist attacks occurred, resulting in 20,573 deaths, 38,214 injuries, and 14,854 abductions.<sup>2</sup>

Almost 45 percent (approximately 6,600) of the worldwide attacks occurred in Iraq, accounting for 65 percent of the fatalities (approximately 13,000). More than 19,000 attacks were against facilities.<sup>3</sup>

In 2005, 56 American citizens abroad were killed in acts of terrorism, less than 1 percent (0.4 percent) of the worldwide total.<sup>4</sup>

The leading cause of death in terrorist attacks was armed attack (responsible for 49 percent of deaths) followed by bombing (responsible for 37 percent).<sup>5</sup>

There were five acts of terrorism in the United States in 2006. Three were arson or other incendiary attacks resulting in no injuries or fatalities, and two were “lone-wolf” terrorists, one of whom injured nine civilians in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Three of the five attacks went unclaimed; one was perpetrated by a secular political/anarchist and one by an environmental/anti-globalization agent.<sup>6</sup>

There are 42 foreign terrorist organizations officially designated as such by the Secretary of State, and another 39 recognized terrorist organizations throughout the world, centered on religious, ethnic, environmental, racial, and political ideologies.<sup>7</sup>

Twenty-four people are wanted by the FBI in connection with international terrorist incidents affecting U.S. citizens or property.<sup>8</sup>

Four eco-terrorists, one animal rights activist, one white supremacist, one communist, and four extremists are wanted by the FBI for domestic terrorism.<sup>9</sup>

## Major Terrorist Attacks against the United States

1983	U.S. Embassy bombing; Beirut, Lebanon; 63 dead. <sup>10</sup>
1983	U.S. Marine Barracks bombing; Beirut, Lebanon; 241 dead. <sup>11</sup>
1985	Achille Lauro hijacking; Mediterranean Sea; 1 dead. <sup>12</sup>
1988	Pan Am 103 bombing; Lockerbie, Scotland; 270 dead. <sup>13</sup>
1993	World Trade Center bombing; New York, New York; 6 dead, thousands injured. <sup>14</sup>
1995	Oklahoma City bombing; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; 168 dead, 642 injured. <sup>15</sup>
1996	Khobar Towers bombing; Khobar, Saudi Arabia; 19 dead, 515 injured. <sup>16</sup>
1996	Centennial Olympic Park bombing; Atlanta, Georgia; 2 dead, 112 injured. <sup>17</sup>
1998	U.S. Embassy bombings; Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; 224 dead, 4,500 injured. <sup>18</sup>
2000	The U.S.S. Cole bombing; Port of Aden, Yemen; 17 dead, 39 injured. <sup>19</sup>
2001	September 11 attacks; 2,973 dead, thousands injured. <sup>20</sup>

<sup>1</sup> U.S.C. Title 22 Section 2656f(d).

<sup>2</sup> National Counterterrorism Center, “Reports on Incidents of Terrorism 2006,” (Washington, DC: NCTC, 2007), 17, <http://wits.nctc.gov/reports/crot2006nctcannexfinal.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 9.

<sup>4</sup> National Counterterrorism Center, “World Incidents Tracking System,” <http://wits.nctc.gov>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>5</sup> National Counterterrorism Center, “Reports on Incidents of Terrorism 2006,” 19.

<sup>6</sup> National Counterterrorism Center, “World Incidents Tracking System.”

<sup>7</sup> National Counterterrorism Center, “Counterterrorism 2007 Calendar,” (Washington, DC: NCTC, 2007), 118-20, [http://www.nctc.gov/docs/ct\\_calendar\\_2007.pdf](http://www.nctc.gov/docs/ct_calendar_2007.pdf), (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>8</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Most Wanted Terrorists,” <http://www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorists/fugitives/htm>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Terrorism in the United States, 1999,” (Washington, DC: FBI, 2000), 17, <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror99.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, 18.

<sup>12</sup> BBC, “On This Day, October 7, 1985,” [http://www.news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/october/7/newsid\\_2518000/2518697.stm](http://www.news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/october/7/newsid_2518000/2518697.stm), (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>13</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Terrorism in the United States, 1999,” 20.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, 21.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> Bureau of Public Affairs, “Significant Terrorist Incidents, 1961-2001: A Chronology,” (Washington, DC: Bureau of Public Affairs, 2001), <http://usinfo.state.gov/ei/Archive/2003/Dec/31839044.html>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>17</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Terrorism in the United States, 1999,” 22.

<sup>18</sup> U.S. State Department, “U.S. Embassy Bombings,” (Washington, DC: USDOS),

[http://www.usinfo.state.gov/is/international\\_security/terrorism/embassy\\_bombings.html](http://www.usinfo.state.gov/is/international_security/terrorism/embassy_bombings.html), (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>19</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, “Terrorism 2000/2001,” (Washington, DC: FBI, 2002), 8, [http://www.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror2000\\_2001.pdf](http://www.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror2000_2001.pdf), (accessed August 9, 2007).

<sup>20</sup> The 9/11 Commission, “The 9/11 Commission Report,” (Washington, DC: National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, 9-11 Commission, 2004), 311, <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/911/pdf/fullreport.pdf>, (accessed August 9, 2007).

# WORKPLACE VIOLENCE

For each year between 1993 and 1999, an average of 1.7 million people were victims of violent crime while working or on duty. An estimated 75 percent of these incidents were simple assaults, while an additional 19 percent were aggravated assaults.<sup>1</sup>

An average of 1.3 million simple assaults, 325,000 aggravated assaults, 70,100 robberies, 36,500 rapes and sexual assaults, and 900 homicides occur in the United States each year.<sup>2</sup>

In 2006, 516 workplace homicides occurred in the United States, accounting for 9 percent of all workplace fatalities that year.<sup>3</sup>

Of the 516 workplace homicides in 2006, 417 involved a firearm.<sup>4</sup>

Homicide is the fourth-leading cause of fatal occupational injury.<sup>5</sup>

Nearly 80 percent of workplace homicides are committed by criminals otherwise unconnected to the workplace.<sup>6</sup>

Three percent of all murders committed in the workplace were committed by the victim's intimate partner (husband, wife, or boyfriend).<sup>7</sup>

Men are the majority of victims of workplace violence for all crimes except rape or sexual assault.<sup>8</sup>

Women are victims of 80 percent of rapes or sexual assaults in the workplace.<sup>9</sup>

Twelve percent of workplace violence victims sustain injuries. More than half of these victims are not treated or do not receive medical care.<sup>10</sup>

Of the occupations measured, police officers are at the greatest risk of being victims of workplace violence. Other occupations at risk are private security workers, correctional officers, bartenders, and taxicab drivers.<sup>11</sup>

Of the 6,316 homicides that occurred in the workplace between 1993 and 1999, 56 percent by a stranger; 39 percent by an acquaintance; 1 percent by an intimate partner; and 0.5 percent by a relative.<sup>12</sup>

Homicide accounts for 40 percent of all workplace deaths among female workers.<sup>13</sup>

Female workers are also at risk for nonfatal violence. Women were the victims in nearly two-thirds of the injuries resulting from workplace assaults. Most of these assaults (70 percent) were directed at women employed in service occupations, such as health care, while an additional 20 percent of these incidents occurred in retail locations, such as restaurants and grocery stores.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Detis Duhart, "Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99," (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), 1, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/vw99.pdf>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Four Most Frequent Work-Related Fatal Events, 1992-2006," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2007), <http://www.bls.gov/iif/ashwc/foi/cfch0005.pdf>, (accessed November 15, 2007).

<sup>4</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Table 1: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure, 2001-2006," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2007), <http://www.bls.gov/news.releases/pdf/foi.pdf>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>5</sup> Occupational Safety and Health Administration, "Safety and Health Topics: Workplace Violence," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, 2007), <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/workplaceviolence/index.html>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>6</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Workplace Violence: Issues in Response," (Washington, DC: FBI, 2003), 13, <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/violence.pdf>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., 42.

<sup>8</sup> Detis Duhart, "Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99," 3.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., 6.

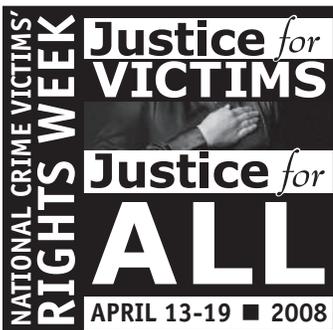
<sup>11</sup> Ibid., 5.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., 8.

<sup>13</sup> National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, "Women's Safety and Health Issues at Work," (Washington, DC: NIOSH, 2006), <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/women>, (accessed August 10, 2007).

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

# RESOURCE GUIDE EVALUATION



The Office for Victims of Crime and the National Center for Victims of Crime invite comments and suggestions for improving the *National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*. Please take a few moments to complete the following brief survey. Your feedback will be very helpful in developing future resources.

1. Did you use any of the materials provided in this year's Resource Guide? (Please circle.) [ Yes or No ]
2. If you answered "NO" to question #1, please briefly explain why.

3. Did you use any materials from the following sections/items? (Please circle.)

- Maximizing Communication and Awareness [ Yes or No ]
- Camera-Ready Artwork [ Yes or No ]
- Working with the Media [ Yes or No ]
- Landmarks in Victims' Rights and Services [ Yes or No ]
- Statistical Overviews and Resources [ Yes or No ]
- CD-ROM [ Yes or No ]
- Theme DVD [ Yes or No ]

4. Which of the following resources included in the 2008 NCVRW Resource Guide did you find particularly useful? (Check all that apply.)

- Large, color NCVRW theme poster
- Black-and-white NCVRW theme poster
- Sample speech
- Sample news release
- Sample public service announcements
- Op-Ed column
- Camera-ready art (logos, buttons, ribbon cards, etc.)
- Black-and-white public awareness posters (on Sexual Assault, Child Abuse, and Campus Crime)
- Spanish posters
- Crime Clock
- CD-ROM
- Theme DVD
- Other (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Please briefly describe any NCVRW activities (e.g., open houses, candlelight ceremonies, media interviews) in which you used materials, ideas, or suggestions from the 2008 NCVRW Resource Guide.

6. If you have any other plans to use the Resource Guide during 2008 (beyond National Crime Victims' Rights Week), please briefly describe your plans below (e.g., using statistics in presentations and community education events, as resources for victims or allied professionals, for ongoing media outreach).

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# RESOURCE GUIDE EVALUATION (cont.)

7. On a scale of 1 to 10—with 10 being most useful—please rate the overall usefulness of the *2008 NCVRW Resource Guide*.

1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10

8. Please circle a response for each of the following questions:

- Did you use the online version of the Resource Guide on OVC's Web site? [ Yes or No ]
- If so, did you find it easy to move through the pages? [ Yes or No ]
- Did each page load quickly? [ Yes or No ]

9. Every year, the *NCVRW Resource Guide* offers new black-and-white camera-ready posters that can be localized and used throughout the year. Please check topic areas on which you would like future posters to focus. (*Check all that apply.*)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Generic crime victim (suitable for all victims) | <input type="checkbox"/> Homicide                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child abuse                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Identity theft               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crime victims with disabilities                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual assault               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Stalking                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elder abuse                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Human trafficking            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hate crime                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____ |

10. What additional resources or materials would you find helpful in the *NCVRW Resource Guide*?

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.....

11. Check the option below that best describes your current victim assistance setting.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. or District Attorney's Office | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital/medical center      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Academic setting             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence shelter          | <input type="checkbox"/> Corrections                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rape crisis center                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Federal agency               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Survivor group                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Victims' coalition                 |   |

Please return to:



**Communications Department**  
**National Center for Victims of Crime**  
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Fax: 202-467-8701

*Thank you for evaluating OVC's 2008 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide*

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